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The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Wednesday, September 28, 1988

vol. 103 no. 11



photo by Rich McNeary

Air Force ROTC Corps Commander Bridget Gleason.

Air Force ROTC led by woman

by Lisa Cline
Staff Writer

Some people say the military is a man's world, but Corps Commander Bridget Gleason of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps has never found it difficult to pass muster.

"I've never had any problem getting (the cadets) to listen to my orders," Gleason said.

And they had better listen to Gleason because, according to Lt. Col. Jerome Palanuk, professor of aerospace studies, "She's the head-honcho of all of the cadets."

As the highest ranking officer in the Air Force ROTC, Gleason is responsible for preparing all 80 cadets to serve as officers in the United States Air Force.

Gleason said being a woman has never affected her chances of succeeding in the corps. She said the cadets respect her abilities as an officer and are not concerned with her gender.

"Within the military, you are an officer first. Rank comes before the sex of a person," Gleason said.

Capt. Andrea Kausner, assistant professor of aerospace studies, agreed. "A person's sex is not an issue in the military," Kausner said. Overall, she said, the cadets have been very supportive of Gleason.

One of just 10 women in the corps, Gleason's many duties include planning and coordinating all cadet activities, supplying a plan of operations for each weekly lab and chairing all of the various Air Force ROTC boards.

The senior nursing student also published a 100-page cadet handbook outlining the rules and regulations for running the corps.

Gleason, who will serve four years active duty after graduating in May, said she is not certain whether she will pursue a career in the military. But Gleason did add that any woman considering joining the armed services should "go for it."

'Electronic post office' links UMaine to world

By Jaime Osgood
Staff Writer

What could people whose interests include fishing, archeology and 18th century erotic literature possibly have in common?

The answer is CSNews, a computer-server program at the University of Maine. Those three topics reflect only some of the diverse interests of the users of CSNews.

CSNews, which has been available to students and faculty since 1984, was written by Andy Robinson, a senior at UMaine majoring in computer science, and Barry Gates, a former UMaine student. Robinson also is CSNews coordinator for the computer science department.

CSNews has international capabilities through BITNET (Because It's Time Network), a computer network that links the university with about 26 other countries, including Japan, Belgium and Austria, and several hundred other universities across the United States.

BITNET is the link that allows students and faculty to transfer "electronic mail" from university to university.

Robinson said that CSNews was a great way for people of all interests from many parts of the world to come in contact with each other and share ideas.

"It's kind of like having electronic pen-pals," he said.

Jeremy E. Johnson, associate professor of mechanical engineering and director of Computer and Data Processing Services, said that electronic mail could be anything, from files to records to letters.

"Think of BITNET as an electronic post office,

where the post offices happen to be computers," he said.

Robinson said that CSNews could be used on any computer attached to the mainframe, the backbone of the UMaine computer system. That type of computer can be found in Neville Hall's computer center and some dining commons.

Robinson said CSNews offered three distinct services to users. It provides a user directory listing the computer addresses of people connected to BITNET, a bulletin board and discussion section, and electronic magazines.

Robinson said the bulletin board feature was like a standard bulletin board. The difference is that it is on a computer and not a wall.

The bulletin board lists anything from job openings at the university to university-oriented, help-wanted advertisements.

Topics for discussion also are listed. This CSNews service is popular, Robinson said.

"Anybody can use the bulletin board, and anybody can start a new one," he said. "People can really have fun with this, because all they have to do is find something they are interested in discussing, and they just type it in."

"This also gives them a chance to read what other people think of the topic, too," Robinson said.

Some topics in the discussion section besides fishing, archeology and 18th century erotic literature are gay and lesbian issues, dreams and dream analysis, and time travel.

Although many topics and discussions are whimsical, Robinson said, there also are many serious applications for CSNews. Those applica-

(see NEWS page 8)

Watkins first woman dean at university in nine years

Part two of four

by Rhonda Morin
Staff Writer

Julia M. Watkins, the acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has a history at the University of Maine that dates back to 1971.

"I've been a faculty member here since 1971 and I was an assistant dean in (the College of Arts and Sciences) from 1983 to 1984," she said. "From 1984 to '87 I served as a chairperson for the Department of Sociology and Social Work, and last year I was a fellow with the American Council on Education, which is an administrative internship program."

Watkins is the first woman in nine years to serve as a dean at

the university, said Devon R. Storman, assistant to the vice-president for Academic Affairs, John Hitt.

Donna Brown Evans, a former acting dean of the graduate school in 1979, was the last woman dean at UMaine. At University College in Bangor, Constance Carlson served as acting dean from April 1974 to August 1979.

Watkins was selected to serve as acting dean following Michael C. Gemignani's resignation in late June. Because the College of Arts and Sciences is in the process of being reorganized into three separate colleges, a temporary dean was needed to oversee the college until the division was completed.

Watkins was a national finalist for the deanship that

eventually led to Gemignani's appointment in 1986.

Watkins believes she received her appointment because of her extensive experience and not as a result of a recent report on the status of women at the university. The report recommended that more women be appointed to the higher echelons of the university.

"I think that I was appointed because of my competence, because of my understanding of the university as a whole having been here for a very long time, and the kinds of skills and abilities that one would bring to this job," she said.

Watkins' appointment occurred while the administration awaited results of the task force investigation. Watkins said the task force's report on hiring

(see WOMEN page 8)

Colleges crack down on greeks

Surprise raids sprung on fraternities

(CPS) — Two more fraternities were caught last week in nationwide crackdown on greek misbehaviors.

In surprise raids on five fraternities during the first party weekend of the year, Indiana University officials found six kegs of beer at one house and "minor violations" at another.

IU Associate Dean Richard McKaig said he would release the names of the houses when he filed formal charges, which could lead to the fraternities' suspension, in mid-September.

Meanwhile, on Sept. 2, a Wisconsin court put four University of Illinois Acacia fraternity members on probation, and sentenced them to write essays, donate \$50 to charity, pay \$90 fines, perform 100 hours of community service and write a formal letter of apology to the whole University of Wisconsin at Madison campus for disrupting classes and setting off stink bombs during a raucous road trip last April.

College officials have been imposing much tougher penalties elsewhere since

drinking ages and liability insurance rates began to rise in 1986.

Just in August, for example, the University of Alabama shut down its Sigma Alpha Epsilon chapter for two years after four SAE members were arrested on cocaine charges.

At the same time, the University of Texas at Austin put Tau Kappa Epsilon on probation while officials probe a hazing allegation, and Rutgers University sent 14 Lambda Chi Alpha members off to a counseling program as punishment for allegedly coercing pledges to drink dangerous volumes of alcohol.

During the summer, administrators at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of California at Santa Barbara and the University of Colorado also disciplined errant greek organizations with suspensions and sanctions.

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- Santiago Rodriguez, Piano Recital, October 23rd
- George Russell & the Living Time Orchestra, Big Band Jazz, October 28th
- Bob McGrath of Sesame Street with the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, November 4th
- Portland String Quartet, November 6th
- Clancy Brothers, November 12th
- Garth Fagan's Bucket Dance Company, Modern Dance, November 18th
- The Canadian Brass, November 19th
- Tom Rush, Livingston Taylor & Christine Lavin, December 3rd
- Boston Camerata, A French Christmas, December 15th

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Continental flight 1713

Pilot inexperienced, investigators say

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal investigators said today the pilot of the Continental Airlines jet that crashed last November in a snowstorm in Denver had a history of training problems and little experience flying jet aircraft.

The experience of the cockpit crew of Continental Flight 1713 was a key focus of the National Transportation Safety Board's (NTSB) nearly year-long investigation of the crash last Nov. 15 in which 28 of the 82 people aboard were killed.

As the safety board prepared its final report of the accident, its staff of investigators made clear at a hearing that pilot experience and questions about whether the aircraft took off with ice on the wings were central factors in the accident.

Investigators said co-pilot Lee Bruecher, 26, who was at the controls

of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 as it took off, had numerous training problems dating back to 1983.

He had failed initial tests for his multi-engine license and was fired by a small air taxi operator in 1985 because of "handling problems" in flight tests.

After being hired by Continental in the summer of 1987, the young pilot went through a series of simulator training tests in which instructors found him to have problems controlling his flights. At one such test an instructor said Bruecher "completely lost control of (his) aircraft with engine out at 2,000 feet..." according to Continental

documents reviewed by the safety board.

Continental spokesman Bruce Hicks said the airline was not aware of the pilot's previous training problems. He said when inquiries were made about his previous employment, "everything we got was terrific."

Hicks acknowledged that Bruecher had problems in one of his training sessions in a simulator, but said he had performed well at other times.

The NTSB was expected to issue a final report, including the probable cause for the Nov. 15 crash, later.

The board also has been looking into

a possible failure in procedures that may have allowed the aircraft to depart with snow or ice on its wings, thereby inhibiting its ability to gain lift.

Investigators said that as long as 27 minutes were believed to have passed between when the DC-9 was de-iced and when it took off. They said Continental's operations manual requires a pilot to check for possible icing on the wings if there is a delay of 20 minutes, but there was no evidence such precautions were taken by the pilots of Flight 1713.

The jet crashed seconds after lifting off from Denver's Stapleton International Airport.

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(Registration at 8:00 AM)

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Eastern Maine
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Popcorn prompts school war

RUSHWORTH M. KIDDER
The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — Shortly before 9 a.m., the state official calls the hearing to order. The clerk announces the first witness, who steps to the podium as press cameras click and whirl.

"Hello, my name is Shannon Gerish," she begins. "I am here today to talk to you about modifying the regulation restricting the sale of food while school is in progress."

It could be just another ho-hum session under the dangling fluorescent lights here at the State House — except for one thing. Shannon is in sixth grade. So are the next two witnesses.

And so is half the audience. A mock hearing? An exercise in state government to launch the new school year? Not at all. So real is the issue, in fact, that some heavy-hitting Maine associations — representing superintendents, school boards, and principals — have weighed in on the side

of the students. Opposing the change are a bevy of high-level food service administrators and nutritionists.

And the issue? It all began innocently enough. Last winter the students in Dolores Loftus's fifth-grade class at the Frank Jewett School in rural Buxton sold popcorn during afternoon recess. The goal of their fund raising was to adopt a whale. But the school's food service director clamped down, citing a state regulation requiring funds from in-school food sales to be turned over to the school's food service program.

The kids could have dropped the issue:

They had raised \$150, adopted their whale, and even taken an all-day whale-watching cruise. Instead, they invited in to the classroom state Rep. Kerry Kimball (R) and Portland lawyer Donald Kopp (Darby's father), who is well versed in education law. The students began seeing ways to change the rule without endangering the sometimes lean finances of school lunch programs or the fat federal dollars they get. And, under Mrs. Loftus's direction, they started writing letters.

The letters went to David W. Brown, associate commissioner of the Department of Education and Cultural Services, who would ultimately preside at the Sept. 8 hearing. In his replies, last March, he explained the federal and state statutes. He also alerted the students to a procedure they could use to change a state regulation: Only one

The proposed new language for the regulation would allow the building principal to approve exceptions to the prohibition.

Buxton principal Paul Vincent said he's confident that the commissioner and the State Board of Education will make some changes once the period for written comment expires Nov. 21. "I think they're in a position where they have to do something," he said, adding that "I was surprised that most of the testimony was in favor of the change — I expected a lot of lunch people to come."

The "lunch people" — the professional food service administrators — did indeed come. And, to the kids' dismay, they offered lengthy arguments against competitive food service in the schools — citing dental, nutritional, financial, and sanitary reasons.

But most of them also suggested ways in which the rule could be softened.

After listening to a state nutritionist complain about potato chips, soda, and candy bars, one youngster zeroed in on the flaw in her logic. "They're making popcorn sound so bad," she exploded after the hearing, "but they're using candy bars as the example!"

"We didn't put gobs of salt and butter on it!" answered her friend, recalling their own popcorn sale as she walked past the State Office Building cafeteria — from which the smell of fresh-popped popcorn wafted.

But it was young Erin Clark, trooping up the sidewalk for her class's impromptu photo session with Maine's governor, John R. McKernan Jr., who may have put the best spin on the morning's events. Referring to the extensive dangers painted by the food service administrators, her voice filled with disappointment at the grown-up world. "They made a popcorn sale sound like World War III," she said.

The procedure required 150 signatures on a petition — from registered voters, not fifth-graders.

An effort outside the town hall on June 14, an election day, combined with some weekend time spent outside the local grocery store with Loftus, netted 151 names.

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One person a minute will get AIDS virus

London (AP) — The AIDS virus appears to be spreading at the rate of one victim a minute worldwide, with 150,000 new AIDS cases likely this year, according to a report published Tuesday by an independent study group.

The Panos Institute report, "AIDS and the Third World," also said an increasing number of countries are imposing AIDS-related restrictions on the entry of foreigners or citizens returning from abroad.

"Worldwide, it seems likely that a new person becomes infected with HIV (AIDS) virus every minute," said the 200-page report.

"During 1988, 150,000 new cases of full-blown AIDS are expected — as many as are thought to have occurred in all the years of the epidemic so far."

Last week, Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the World Health Organiza-

tion's AIDS program, said in Vienna that he estimates 1 million new AIDS cases will be reported within the next five years, a number consistent with the Panos Institute's projections.

Mann said 111,000 cases have been reported to the health organization so far. He estimated the total number of cases in the world is at least 250,000. Between 5 million and 10 million people are infected with the virus but have not yet developed AIDS, he said.

AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, weakens the body's defenses against disease. It is spread primarily through sexual contact and the sharing of syringes by drug addicts. In countries where blood is not screened, it can also be spread through blood transfusions. No cure has been discovered.

By mid-1988, 176 countries had joined the World Health Network's AIDS reporting network.

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In Cumberland

News Briefs New Hampshire teacher awaits Discovery launch

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) — The New Hampshire teacher who was a semifinalist in the teacher-in-space program still is excited about space travel and still waits for the day a teacher will be a shuttle passenger.

Robert Veilleux, a science teacher at Manchester's Central High School, is going to Florida to attend Thursday's scheduled launch of the shuttle Discovery. He was invited by NASA with other teachers who applied to be aboard the Challenger two and a half years ago. Veilleux hopes that in the next couple of years, a teacher will be conducting a class from orbit.

"I would like to see a successful launch," he said. "That has a great deal of personal meaning. We'll never lose the memory of Challenger, of course, but I want to see a successful launch and I want to see that teacher-in-space mission."

Discovery, and the re-entry of Americans into space, "means an awful lot, not to just teachers, but to all Americans," he said. "The restart of getting man back into space will be a beginning again for us to fulfill the dreams of all of our students and a lot of teachers, too."

Soviets call for creation of world space agency

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Soviet Union today called on the United States to join Moscow in creating a World Space Organization, which would use a disputed Siberian radar base as its eye on the heavens. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev suggested earlier this month that the Soviet radar base at Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, be turned over to an international agency for the peaceful exploration of space.

The United States says the radar base violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and must be demolished.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said in his speech to the General Assembly that the United States should join the Soviets in the space agency and donate U.S. radar units in Greenland and Britain.

Shevardnadze said the latest Soviet diplomatic initiative was sincere, and that he wanted to make the United Nations a "unique global center for ensuring universal and regional security, and the security of each country."

The Western allies, which regard the Soviet proposal as a new organizational plan that would replace the U.N. Charter, are reluctant to tinker with the existing structure of the world body.

Maine electric customers share \$1.5 million credit

AUGUSTA (AP) — Federal energy regulators have approved a plan in which customers of electric utilities in Maine and other states will share a \$1.5 million credit on their electric bills because of a power outage at the Maine Yankee atomic plant last year. Maine Public Advocate Stephen G. Ward said.

The plan approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission stipulates that monthly bills will be reduced for customers of Central Maine Power Co., Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. and Maine Public Service Co., which collectively own a 50-percent share of the Wiscasset reactor, and those of out-of-state utilities.

The settlement puts the power industry on notice that the recovery of outage-related costs in the future will be reviewed by Maine's Public Utilities Commission and by FERC, Ward said.

Credits for customers of the three Maine utilities were worked into bills as early as July and are expected to show up in bills through the next several months, said Ward.

CMP customers are receiving credits worth about \$450,000, Bangor Hydro customers \$105,000, and MPS customers \$75,000. The remaining \$120,000 to be shared by the three utilities will be credited in bills beyond next summer.

Ferraro says Dukakis, Bush did well in debate

ATLANTA (AP) — Former Democratic vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro says both Democrat Michael Dukakis and Republican George Bush did well in Sunday night's debate, but Bush's success came "probably because I taught him how to do it."

Ms. Ferraro, who debated Bush during the 1984 campaign, also said her unsuccessful campaign would continue to be significant until a woman is elected to the White House.

"I have a place in history," she said Monday night before a speech at Emory University. "And I'll have that place in history until a woman runs and wins. Then I'll fade into the woodwork."

Ms. Ferraro, a former New York congresswoman, was the running mate chosen by Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale, making her the only woman ever nominated for president or vice president by a major political party.

The 1984 Democratic ticket suffered one of the worst defeats ever in a presidential race.

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COMING SOON...CHEESE NACHOS

Editorial

Growing pains

It used to be that living in Maine meant living the simple life. People retired to the sedate atmosphere of the pine tree state to get away from all the hassles of city life.

Those days are gone forever.

In recent years, the mood of Maine residents has changed. They have been increasingly subjected to the dangers of hardcore criminals whose specialties range from dealing drugs to murder.

The people of Maine are facing a problem that the rest of the country has had to deal with for many years.

No longer is it safe for residents to walk along the streets of some Maine cities after dark. No longer are parents able to choose a babysitter based on reputation alone. To be safe they must dig into that person's background.

Earlier this summer a man was shot and killed at an area trailer park.

A few weeks ago, a postal worker was also gunned down outside a Bangor establishment.

While these two incidents were not related, they seem to be symptoms of a problem that many would never have guessed would appear in quaint, quiet Maine-violent crime.

Certainly, Maine has improved in the areas of big business and technology. But at what price? How much are people willing to give up so they can own that shiny, new car?

The days of ethics and a quality, not quantity life are fading fast.

Many Mainers believe that the state has already lost the city of Portland to the hustle and bustle of Massachusetts.

It won't stop there.

Within a few years Maine will have lost all that its residents once held dear.

Where are the days of clean fun and clean air—the days before progress came to Maine?

Steve Milant

The Daily Maine Campus

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"Hello, Pat's...Mom?"

I'm so sorry.
I really had no idea.
It seems President Lick has been talking to my mother again.

Yep. I was trying to order a pizza from Pat's a few days ago and I guess I dialed the wrong number because somehow I ended up calling home instead.

"Hello," I said. "Can I get a pepperoni double dough and a Coke?"

"Hello? Michael? Is that really you calling home after all these years?" inquired a trembling mother's voice on the other line.

"Mom? What are you doing working at Pat's Pizza?" I asked. "Oh, hey, do you get a discount on this stuff because you work there? Could you, you know, maybe slip me an extra Coke or ..."

"Michael. Michael. I'm at home in Vermont. You must have dialed the wrong number," she said.

"Oh. Hi," I said, deciding to put my hunger off and make the best of it.

"I'm glad you called," she said. "I've been talking to one of your little friends at the university. I think his name was Dale. A very nice sounding young man, he was telling me about ..."

"Ah, Mom, I don't have any friends named Dale," I said.

"Oh but of course you do," she said. "Anyway, he was telling me about this little problem he was having. I guess there was this baseball glove that he just had to have but he



Michael DiCicco

needed about \$50,000 to buy it and of course he didn't have the money and ...

"Mom are you sure it was a baseball glove he needed the \$50,000 for?" I asked.

"Well I think so," she said. "He said something that sounded like 'baseball glove house'. Anyway he ..."

"Mom do you mean baseball club house?" I asked.

"Yes, that's it" she said. "Anyway- and please don't interrupt me- anyway, like I said, he needed to raise the money for this baseball thing somehow and called to get advice from me."

"Well, I told him about the time when you were 8, and you needed money to buy those government bonds and I told you to get rid of some of that junk in your closet and hold a garage sale to raise the money."

"You remember Dear, don't you?"

"Ah, yeah Mom," I said. "I remember but what does that have to do with Dale and the baseball club house?"

"Well, I asked him if he had any old junk he could sell to get the money," she said.

"And?" I asked, as I started to get a sinking feeling in my stomach.

"Well, he said that he had a whole slew of real old thingamabobs stashed over at the Hudson Museum," she said.

"Ah, do you mean pre-Columbian artifacts Mom," I asked.

"I don't really know," she said. "He just told me they were 'real old thingamabobs.' He didn't say exactly what kind of thingamabobs they were. Just that they were real old and he wouldn't mind getting rid of them."

"Oh," I said. "I see."

"Well," she said, "I just told him to hold a garage sale and both get rid of the old junk and raise the money for his new baseball thing."

"Oh Mom you didn't," I said wistfully.

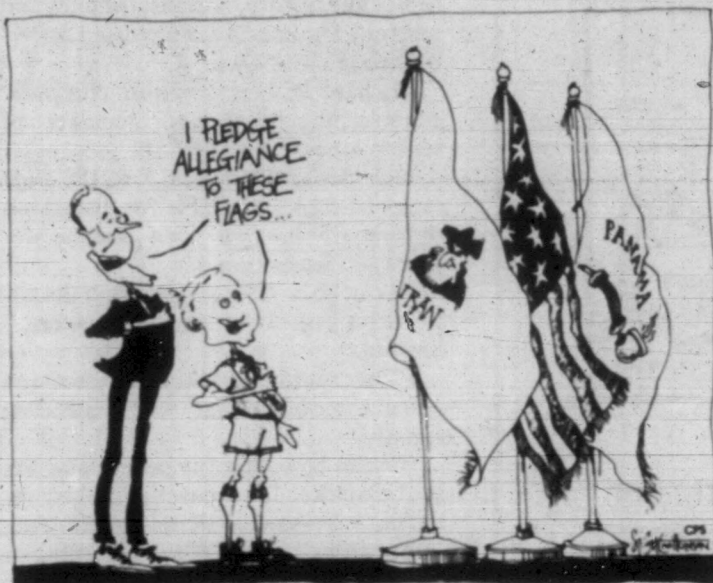
"I sure did," she said. "And he really seemed to like the idea too. In fact he said something about using it to raise money for a football Canadian in Rome or something."

"Ah, Mom, do you mean football stadium with a dome?" I asked.

"Yeah, that's it," she said. "A football stadium with a dome."

Michael Di Cicco is a senior journalism major from Essex Junction, Vermont.

Response



Have a gripe? Let other people know what's on your mind.

Send a letter to the Daily Maine Campus.

Decision '88 is still foggy

—To the editor:

In a letter published in Thursday's response section (9/18/88), a reader stated that Democrats and Independents will vote Republican in November because the Democratic-controlled houses of Congress have "burdened families, farmers, businesses and manufacturers with horrendous debt, and a 1200 agency bureaucracy," and other blights on the American way.

First of all, it may be enlightening to the writer of the letter previously mentioned and to others that the Office of Budget Management, which prepares the government's budget, is an agency in the executive branch of government under the president. Furthermore, when President Reagan entered office in 1981 he was

preaching about lower budget deficits. Today our government has amassed the largest budget deficits in our nation's history, under President Reagan. Congress only approved the government's budget and "horrendous debt," but did not create it.

The government is undoubtedly large, but runs many good federal programs like Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid — all proposed by the Democrats and initially opposed by the Republicans. The Reagan administration has also contributed to big government by spending billions of dollars on defense; the largest military build-up since the end of the Second World War.

As for trying to "save our Republic and save our precious God-given freedom," the Democrats

want that, too. But why is our country in trouble now? Aside from the Reagan administration's deficits our country appears to be in no apparent mortal danger. But this appears to be part of the current line of Republicans in this election season: "to say the Pledge of Allegiance, to save the Republic—vote Republican." In this line of thinking the voter ought to choose the party that loves America the most. What our country really needs is not the most patriotic leader but the leader who can run the country the best with a clear vision of America's future.

The Democrats, like the Republicans, offer no spotless record. If men were angels, as one of our founding fathers said, there would be no need for government. The ultimate decision rests with the voters, who will decide what they think is best for the country. When that time comes, I hope the voters will choose the candidates they believe will most suitably address the problems facing our time and not hear a patriotic tune in the background.

Michael Reagan Jr.

The hidden truth behind the myth

Unlike the fictionalized, self-serving, unreal history of the Vietnam War, repeated so blindly by Gen. Westmoreland during the past two decades, we shall document Westmoreland's role in the disastrous escalation of the war. Our sources include *The Pentagon Papers*, Halberstam's *The Best and the Brightest*, Chomsky's *For Reasons of State*, Fitzgerald's *Fire in the Lake*, Westmoreland's *A Soldier Reports*, Kolko's *Anatomy of a War*, Kahin's *Intervention*, and Vietnamese source material.

Westmoreland arrived in Vietnam in 1964 and was the chief military commander during the entire period of U.S. escalation. One of Westmoreland's qualities has been consistency. In fact, most of his judgements were consistently wrong and his policy recommendations consistently disastrous. Before Westmoreland arrived in Vietnam, Washington's policy had been to supply Saigon with advisors, technicians, and military and economic aid, but to have Vietnamese doing the fighting and dying. By 1965, Saigon was on the verge of losing the war to the National Liberation Front in the South. President Lyndon Johnson was faced with the choice of either withdrawal or drastic escalation.

At this time and in the coming years, Westmoreland argued that increasing U.S. ground troops and air power was necessary to deny "the enemy" victory and to "convince the enemy he would be unable to win." Westmoreland called for a rapid escalation, and by the end of 1965, there were more than 180,000 U.S. troops.

Gen. Westmoreland kept requesting more and more troops. Johnson obliged. By the end of 1966, there were nearly 400,000 American soldiers in Vietnam, and the war cost for that year was now up to a staggering \$25 billion. But Americans could take heart since the war was soon to be won. We could see "the light at the end of the tunnel." (What the U.S. public was not told was that the "other side" was holding the candle.)

Westmoreland kept sending back optimistic reports of progress in the war: There were his "search and destroy" missions and various "pacification" pro-

grams; his incredible reports that there were no civilian deaths occurring as a result of U.S. bombing and shelling in areas declared "free-fire zones"; his requests to invade "sanctuaries" in Laos and Cambodia; and his extremely favorable kill-ratio figures clearly demonstrating that the Vietnamese could not possibly withstand such overwhelming U.S. military power. Whether Westmoreland intentionally falsified his reports, as charged by CBS, or whether he was simply stubborn and ignorant, it is certainly the case that there was little relationship between his reports, leading to disastrous escalation, and the reality of what was actually happening in Vietnam.

Guest Column by Doug Allen and Ngo Vinh Long

1967 was a period of heavy American offensive, with bloody battles everywhere, and with Westmoreland's continued reports of U.S. victories and requests for more troops. Previous forms of pacification, which at least in theory often included attempts to win over the "loyalty" of the peasants, were rejected. Westmoreland now called for massive military destruction

of rural Vietnam, forcing peasants to flee their villages and turning them into tightly-controlled refugees. (There were about 5,000,000 Vietnamese refugees in 1966 and 1967.) "We" would thus dry up, if not destroy, the rural sea, denying it to the "enemy."

As Frances Fitzgerald has written, "In Europe the Americans rejected the use of chemical warfare, but in Vietnam they used napalm, phosphorus, tear gas, and various kinds of defoliants as a general practice and in such quantities as to render certain parts of that country uninhabitable."

The use of "body count" as an index of progress was also unique to the Vietnam War. Besides all of these unconventional

military tactics, and to some extent the guiding forces behind them, was the Westmoreland-Komer strategy for pacification: to remove from the countryside all those who could not be put under military occupation... Humanitarian concerns aside, the strategy did not even bring the Americans any closer to winning the war."

Westmoreland had all civilian operations put under his command, and he kept issuing optimistic reports and requesting more troops. But the tide was turning. Reporters and others who had supported U.S. policy became skeptical: It was becoming obvious that the Saigon regime had little legitimacy and that progress was not being made in the war.

1968 was the time of the Vietnamese TET offensive throughout the South: "the enemy" held Hue, seized the U.S. Embassy, and took the fighting right to the streets of Saigon. In contrast to Westmoreland's reports, it now became clear to almost everyone that this was an endless war that would not soon be won; that the economic, military, moral, psychological, political, and spiritual costs to the U.S. were destroying our own society and its image throughout the world. Washington finally called for a bombing halt and the opening of negotiations.

True to form, Westmoreland reported that TET was a major military defeat for the other side. He only needed more fire power, more troops, and a little more time. He even had the audacity to request that U.S. military strength in Vietnam, which now stood at 535,000, be increased by 40 percent. Fortunately, his request for an additional 206,000 troops was turned down. In 1969, he was replaced by Gen. Creighton Abrams.

This is the second part of a three part series.

Editor's note- Doug Allen is a philosophy professor at the University of Maine and a member of the Maine Peace Action Committee. Ngo Vinh Long is a history professor at the University of Maine.

Addition to nursing problem

—To the editor:

In the guest column, "Health Center Nurses Raise Concerns," *The Daily Maine Campus* 9/23/88, a typographical error was made and a key paragraph was omitted. In the article, we were addressing discrepancies stated in the 9/16/88 *Daily Maine Campus* article "Nursing Shortage at Health Center."

In that article Dwight Rideout, dean of student services, said "the university is actively searching for nurses to fill the vacant positions so that the health center can reopen 24 hours a day."

Our rebuttal to that statement is the following: Three remaining after-hour nurses have had their hours cut with no insurance of job security. At the time of this writing (9/22/88), there are no new staff positions currently being advertised in the Bangor Daily News.

Past and Present
Cutler Health Center Nurses

Campus Comics

Fred



by Matt Lewis

Calvin and Hobbes



by Bill Watterson

BLOOM COUNTY



by Berke Breathed

Cloning Around



by David MacLachlan

Doonesbury



BY GARRY TRUDEAU

News

(continued from page 1)

tions are demonstrated by the fact that topics like history, socialist thought and religious arguments are discussed actively through CSNews.

Michael Picher, a senior computer engineering major and manager of server operations for the computer science department, said that the wide range of topics available for discussion through CSNews was what gave the program its distinction.

"I can go to CSNews and find discussions on just about anything I want," he said.

Picher said he had begun a discussion on automobiles that was expanding rapidly.

"It can be handy for people who are in the market for a new car or just car buffs," he said. "People write their impressions of cars they've driven, or what they've read about them, and all this information is passed along to other people through CSNews."

Electronic magazines, another feature offered by CSNews, is just what the name says, Robinson said.

"Instead of printing the magazine on paper, it is put on the computer," he said.

Robinson said the most popular topic for the magazines so far was fantasy and science fiction, although there were also humor, audio review and computer-related topics available.

The magazines are generated in part by students and faculty, with at least two of them written and produced at UMaine, he said.

Nik Rende, a junior computer science major, said he used CSNews frequently for "scholarly discourse."

"I see things that spark my interest, like politics or automobiles, and I read what other people have to say about them," he said.

Women

(continued from page 1)

practices specifically dealt with permanent deans and not with temporary deans as in her case.

Watkins is convinced that her position as a national finalist for the deanship of the college in 1986, coupled with her availability to fill that role when it was vacated, resulted in Hitt's recommendation.

"I think at this point in time the university is in a different spot," Watkins said. "I've had some other experience in the meantime, and as I understand it, I was a viable candidate at the time and I was still available."

When asked if she would consider filling one of the three deanships that would result in the restructuring, Watkins remained undecided.

"Well, I stand a chance at being appointed only if I become a candidate, and I do not know at this time if I will become a candidate — I haven't made that decision yet," she said.

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Sports

Machines can zap tainted athletes

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Meet HP GC-MS and its teammate HP LC-MS. They can barely be budged, let alone run like Ben Johnson. They probably weight more than Angel Guanche can lift.

But these are the guys who put a little bit of fear into every Olympic competitor.

LC-MS and GC-MS are machines. And in their cold, unforgiving, silicon hearts, they call them as they see them and those calls can cost Olympic athletes their gold, their reputations and their futures.

LC-MS and GC-MS zapped and swirled urine samples taken from Guanche and fellow Bulgarian weightlifter Mitko Grablev, said "diuretics" and home went Angel and Mitko minus their gold medals.

They did the same to the coded sample from Ben Johnson. "This guy's been using steroids," they said, and the world's fastest man, the winner of the race of the century, lost his medal and his place in history.

Cruel-hearted machines, all right. But no one is questioning their ability.

"The athletic community has accepted this technology as accurate," said Roy Verley, a spokesman for the Hewlett-Packard Co., manufacturer of the machines. "It is extremely unlikely that the machinery could be deceived."

"The methods that were applied in this laboratory are well-proven methods applied elsewhere," said Dr. Robert Dugal, a member of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission.

The machines don't allow for alibis and excuses. Johnson and members of the Canadian Olympic Committee complained the runner's bag may have been tampered with, that the sarsaparilla he drank might have been dosed with stanozolol, the steroid he is accused of taking.

The machine said no.

"From the analysis of the data it's quite evident that the drug was administered a few times prior to the games and interruption of treatment took place some days and perhaps weeks before the event," Dugal said.

LC-MS is short for Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry. Brother GC is a gas chromatograph. Both work on the same principal.

A minuscule amount of refined urine is injected into the machines. In gas chromatography, the sample is vaporized and divided into individual chemical compounds that are then analyzed by the machine. LC uses a liquid solvent to break down the sample.

The machines can sniff out an individual compound in amounts as small as 1 part per billion. That's like tasting a tablespoon of sugar mixed in the water of an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

What comes out of the machines are a series of peaks and valleys on a computer screen that represent each chemical's compound. These jagged lines are as separate and distinct as a person's fingerprints.

The machines look at the fingerprints and check them against their dossier of

banned drugs. Amphetamines that increase endurance, Beta-blockers that can slow the pulse of archers and shooters, diuretics that squeeze liquid pounds from wrestlers and weightlifters trying to make weight classes.

The machines also look for caffeine, female fertility drugs and marijuana. In all, they look for 3,700 banned substances.

One of the most common fingerprints matched by the machines are anabolic steroids, synthetic hormones that put muscle on an athlete's body and more oxygen-carrying hemoglobin in an athlete's blood.

Beyond the fact that they aren't fair are legal, steroids have some other drawbacks. Stanozolol, for example, can cause liver damage and cancer.

"It makes you more aggressive in training," Dugal said. "There is some data emerging that indicates that steroids may lead to major psychological disturbances and even criminal behavior in certain cases."

So GC and LC aren't necessarily bad guys. Sports officials like Alexander de Merode, chairman of the IOC's medical commission, believe that as long as the skill of the drug detectives exceeds the skill of the drug doers, the message to athletes will be clear.

Canadian gold lost

TORONTO (AP) — Ben Johnson, the Toronto sprinter who elated Canadians by winning the 100-meter dash at the Olympics, again drew an outpouring of emotion from his adopted land after he was stripped of his gold medal for using drugs.

"It puts a dent in Canada," said Scott Shaw, a 10th grader in Calgary, Alberta.

Canadians watched the Jamaican-born Johnson shoot to a 9.79-second world record in the 100-meter race Saturday and win Canada its first gold medal in Seoul.

But Tuesday, a disappointed nation awaited the return of the burly sprinter after a urine sample was found to contain traces of anabolic steroids. Johnson, who was disqualified from the Olympic Games on Monday and stripped of the gold medal, was to return to Toronto Tuesday afternoon.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who Saturday thanked Johnson for the "thrill of a lifetime" in a nationally-televised telephone call to Seoul, said his disqualification was "a moment of great sorrow for all Canadians."

Calling the incident "a national embarrassment," Sports Minister Jean Charest said Johnson will be banned from Canada's national team for life.

"A few days ago, Canada had the

opportunity of having a great day of national pride," Charest told reporters. He said his government accepted the validity of the tests and the suspension would be effective pending an appeal from Johnson.

"Johnson knew what the rules were," said Charest, who acknowledged he had heard several months ago that Johnson might be using steroids.

"From time to time people come to me in a private way—and this happened one or two times... that maybe Ben Johnson is using steroids or other drugs," Charest said, adding that the sprinter was aware he would be tested at the Olympics.

"I don't believe he did it on purpose. He hasn't got the guile to do that," said Fergus Kilmartin, 36, of Coquitlam, British Columbia. "I feel terribly sad for him."

Some Canadian athletes expressed sympathy for Johnson.

Mike Sokowski, a teammate at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, said, "Ben's a pretty simple guy. Ben does not do drugs. He did not knowingly do this."

But Canadian speedskater Gaetan Boucher judged the sprinter harshly, saying he has "no respect" for an athlete who takes drugs. Boucher won two gold medals at the 1984 Winter Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Colas in war over athletic front

Is nothing sacred?

Now the cola wars may be tearing apart University of Maine athletics.

I know, I know, it seems ridiculous. But it's true. I've witnessed it with my own eyes.

Actually UMaine athletics has been the battleground for many years. It's been kept quiet, though. A sort of silent, subliminal battle.

But they couldn't fool me. I see what they're trying to do. You see, I checked up on all this. The results are frightening.

I began my fact-finding mission by wandering to the athletic haven in the Northwest corner of the campus known as Alford Arena. This was, I found, the campus headquarters of Pepsi-Cola.

The red, white and blue insignia was everywhere. Pepsi HQ was anchored by the scoreboard. Along with the words "Fighting Black Bears" it had their trademark. (I later found that this scoreboard scheme was typical of these cola types.) But that wasn't all. In one corner of the rink there was a blatant marker—a Pepsi machine. Right beside it lies a Governor's concession stand that serves—you guessed it—Pepsi again.

Michael Bourque

Some reporters might have quit right there. Not me, I dug deeper. I stepped into the hallway of the new Alford addition and it was right in front of me again. On what Black Bear hockey officials had called (apparently in some great moment of originality) the Wall of Fame, I found the annual awards given out to folks associated with UMaine hockey were sponsored by... Pepsi.

I'd seen enough.

Next I headed across the parking lot for Alumni Field—the home of Black Bear football. This was the front line. But today it was quiet. Just the remnants of a weekend battle of the colas were there. I walked along the back of the bleachers. Both Coke and Pepsi had been here. I could tell.

I looked across the empty field only to see a trailer with the red and white of Coca Cola gleaming in the

afternoon sun. This battle was over. It was obvious; Coke had prevailed.

Next I made my way to beautiful Mahaney Diamond. Once again the scoreboard method had been employed. This place, it was evident, was Pepsi turf.

I continued into the Memorial Gymnasium known colloquially as The Pit. By this time I was street smart. I checked the scoreboard right away. This time, though, it was different. Coke had conquered this one.

The next and final stop, I decided, would be the Wallace Pool. I entered the spectator area wondering who might have won the battle here. I was shocked. I frantically swept my eyes across the whole pool area. I checked the record board. I regained my breath and smiled to myself. Nothing.

Finally I had found it. Black Bear athletics at its purest—unaffected by the brutal war.

I turned to make my way out of the pool and there in front of me was men's swimming coach Alan Switzer. My heart sank. He was holding — and drinking — a Coke.

Michael Bourque is a senior journalism major

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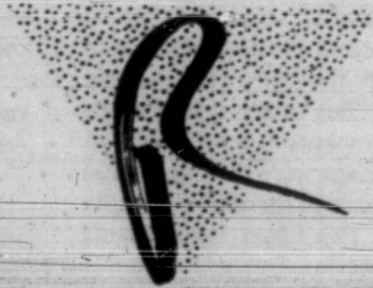
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Players reinstated

NEW YORK (AP) All-Pro Lawrence Taylor and Bruce Smith and three other players who were suspended for 30 days when they failed NFL drug tests during the preseason were reinstated by the league Tuesday.

NFL spokesman Joe Browne said that Taylor, the star linebacker of the New York Giants, and Buffalo Bills defensive end Smith were reinstated along with linebacker Emanuel King and Daryl Smith of the Cincinnati Bengals and receiver John Taylor of the San Francisco 49ers.

All five players were on their teams' non-football illness list and missed the first four games of the season. Taylor's suspension was due to end Tuesday, while the other four were allowed to

return a few days early "as an accommodation to the players and their teams," Browne said. All of them were eligible to play once the suspensions were lifted.

The respective teams can ask the league for a one-game roster exemption for the reinstated players. The players will "continue to receive appropriate counseling and treatment, and reinstatement is on the condition of their totally refraining from further violations of the NFL substance abuse policy," Browne said.

All five players face a permanent ban from the NFL if they violate that policy again. They could, however, petition for reinstatement after one year.

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Steroids, not just for lifting anymore

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — The anabolic steroid, breakfast of musclemen, has emerged from the shadows of the weightlifting gym.

It can now be a distance runner's last ounce of strength, a hockey star's power play, a relay team's fifth man.

And the discovery that Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, world superstar, relied on this illicit elixir in his gold-medal victory in the 100-meter dash ensures that the drug dilemma will remain on the Olympics' center stage for years to come.

The scandal of performance-enhancing drugs first tainted the Olympics at Munich in 1972. The problem, authorities agree, has grown since.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, head of the Olympic medical commission, estimates that 6 percent of the world's top athletes use steroids or other banned drugs.

But other observers, down there in the locker rooms, out on the playing fields, would put the figure higher.

"Everybody uses drugs," says one African sprinter, Horace Dove-Edwin of Sierra Leone. "These guys will do anything to win a gold medal," said Canadian fencer Stephen Angers.

The International Olympic Committee, in its continuing struggle to rein in drug use, will present an Olympic Charter on Doping to world sports ministers meeting in Moscow in November. It calls for more help by individual governments in cracking down on athletes' abuse of drugs.

The IOC and other sports organizations ban more than 3,700 substances, but anabolic steroids are at the top of

the most-wanted list.

These organic chemicals can increase the muscle mass in athletes as they train. They also have serious side effects, including personality changes, kidney malfunction and prostate inflammation.

Weightlifters for years have popped steroid pills or taken injections to give them a boost toward the record books.

But when Johnson's urinalysis "tested positive" and his gold medal was stripped from him Tuesday, the first such disqualification of a medal-winning Olympic sprinter, it made clear to the world what many in sports knew: Steroids are becoming the drug choice in many arenas.

Johnson's was not the first drug disqualification at these 1988 Summer Games. Four, including gold-winning Bulgarians Angelov Guenchev and Mitko Grablev, and two competitors in the modern pentathlon, one Spaniard and one Australian, have been thrown out of the Seoul Games for the use of various banned substances.

The Bulgarians were suspended for use of furosemide, a diuretic that can be used to mask the presence of steroids and other illicit drugs by diluting urine samples.

Even before the Games, the Seoul Olympics were touched by the drug problem.

American swimming star Angel Myers, a medal hopeful in five events, was dropped from the U.S. team when a urinalysis detected signs of steroid use.

One of the first Olympic casualties, in 1972, was another American swimmer, and he was the victim of his team doctors' mistakes.

Rick DeMont, a 16-year-old from California, won the 400-meter freestyle at the 1972 Munich Olympics by one-hundredth of a second over Australian Brad Cooper. But the young swimmer tested positive for ephedrine and was disqualified. The American doctors had not realized that an anti-asthma drug taken by DeMont since childhood contained the banned substance.

At the 1976 Innsbruck Winter Games, ephedrine again tripped up an Olympian.

Galina Kulakova, a great Soviet cross-country skier, won a bronze medal in the 5-kilometer Nordic event, but was disqualified because she used a nasal spray

containing ephedrine. She was allowed to compete in other events, however, and won a gold and a bronze.

Later that year, at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, tough IOC screening decimated the weightlifting ranks. One Polish and two Bulgarian medal winners were stripped of their medals for drug abuse, and four other lifting competitors, including Americans Philip Grippaldi and Mark Cameron, were also disqualified.

Organizers at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, boycotted by most Western countries, said no athletes tested positive for drug use. But many observers were skeptical.

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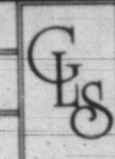
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The first Senior Council meeting will be at
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Teacher helps stop rampaging gunman

GREENWOOD, S.C. (AP) — A teacher who was wounded while trying to stop a gunman during a fatal shooting spree in an elementary school, and then held the man for police, "thinks about others before herself," colleagues said.

An 8-year-old was killed and two teachers and eight students were wounded in Monday's attack at Oakland Elementary School.

"He seemed to be shooting people who were screaming," said School Superintendent Robert S. Watson. "The teacher said those who were screaming or making noise, he shot them."

City Recorder Ted Windham denied bond Tuesday for James William Wilson, and retired state Supreme Court Justice Bruce Littlejohn, acting as a special judge, ordered Wilson to undergo psychiatric examination.

Relatives said Wilson, 19, had been in and out of a hospital psychiatric ward.

Police Chief James Coursey said Tuesday that Wilson was charged with murder and other charges were being drawn up to be served after the psychological evaluation. Solicitor Townes Jones said his office will consider pursuing the death penalty.

A 7-year-old who was shot in the neck was returned to surgery Tuesday because of complications and was in critical condition.

Coursey said Wilson walked through the school's front door Monday morning, went to the cafeteria and opened fire with a .22-caliber, nine-shot revolver, wounding one teacher and three students.

He left the cafeteria and entered a girl's restroom to reload.

Physical education teacher Kat Finkbeiner followed and tried to prevent him from leaving the room, Coursey said,

but when they scuffled Ms. Finkbeiner was shot in the hand and mouth.

Wilson got by Ms. Finkbeiner and opened fire in a classroom, wounding five students and killing Shequela Tawonn Bradley, Coursey said.

After emptying his pistol, Wilson dropped it. Ms. Finkbeiner told him to raise his hands and made him stay in place until a police officer arrived, the chief said.

Those who know Ms. Finkbeiner said her action came as no surprise, said Gay McHugh, principal at Lakeview Elementary School, where Ms. Finkbeiner also teaches.

When she heard a physical education teacher had helped stop the gunman, "I knew immediately it had to be her. She is always willing to go that extra mile," Ms. McHugh said.

Penny Dean, who used to teach at Oakland, said Ms. Finkbeiner "thinks about others before herself."

Ms. Dean said Ms. Finkbeiner "really cares about people. Everything she does she does with gusto."

Ms. Finkbeiner was in fair condition Tuesday at Self Memorial Hospital and has not yet talked with police, said spokesman Dan Branyon. A second teacher was in good condition.

Superintendent Watson said he knew of no connection between the gunman and the school.

"I don't know if we'll ever have a motive," Coursey said.

Wilson's father, James Wilson, said his son is a hyperactive recluse who had been admitted to Self Memorial's psychiatric ward three or four times in the past eight months.

He and the young man's paternal grandmother, Gladys Wilson, said the young man had not returned more recently because the family's medical insurance ran out.

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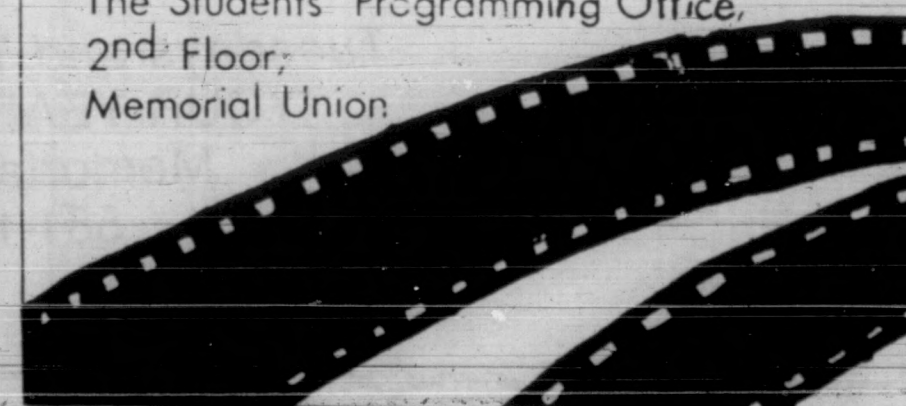
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WORLD NEWS

Astronauts can't wait to blast off.
Page 3

INSIDE

BOOK BAG stuffed inside.

SPORTS

Kim Miliano has it all — and then some. Page 9

The Daily Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Thursday, September 29, 1988

vol. 103 no. 12

Daily Maine Campus survey results

Students not offended by sexist language

Editor's Note: This is the third story in a four-part series dealing with events that have occurred since a report by the Task Force on the Status of Women was made public in July 1988.

by Rhonda Morin
Staff Writer

The majority of female students who responded to a recent *Daily Maine Campus* survey said they are not offended when sexist language is used in the classroom and they have not been victims of sexual discrimination in class.

Students from the departments of geology, forest biology, journalism, computer science, business and philosophy participated in the survey.

Sexist language

Contrary to a report on the status of women that was released July 22, which states that "sexist language is damaging to both men and women," 74 percent of the 96 females polled said they are not offended when a professor or instructor uses "he" or "mankind" when referring to both sexes.

From the male perspective, 94 percent

of the 137 surveyed said they were not offended when gender-biased language is used in class.

"I think that as a male I have been taught by society to use so-called 'sexist' terminology," one male student responded. "I do not do so intentionally, nor do I make a habit of it."

"I become extremely offended though, when a woman jumps down my throat for not using the correct terminology," he said.

To a question that asked students if they had been discriminated against in class, 77 percent of the women responded no.

"Classes are nonsexist as far as I have observed," a female student said.

Classroom harassment

The Task Force on the Status of Women, which was commissioned by University of Maine President Dale Lick in 1987 to investigate the inequality of women on campus, stated in a public report that the classroom is an environment that can potentially taunt and belittle women.

Some women polled supported the report's conclusion, saying they have

Wyman supports SDI, federal spending cuts

by Doug Vanderweide
Staff Writer

Jasper Wyman, the Republican candidate for U.S. Senate, claims that the race between he and Sen. George Mitchell, D-Maine, offers a choice in values.

Wyman, who spoke in the Coe Lounge of the Memorial Union Wednesday, said he didn't think the stereotype that he is ultraconservative is correct.

"I think the positions I take on issues are the same positions most people take, once they become acquainted with the issues," he said.

Two debates scheduled

Wyman also attacked what he called Mitchell's avoidance of debates. Wyman said he sent the senator a letter on July 21 requesting a series of debates, but Mitchell accepted to appear in only two. One of the debates will be televised on WGME-TV on Oct. 11, and another televised debate will be shown on WCBB-TV on Oct. 27.

"Senator Mitchell has dragged his feet in having debates, and that's unfortunate," Wyman said. "The voters of the state lose an opportunity."

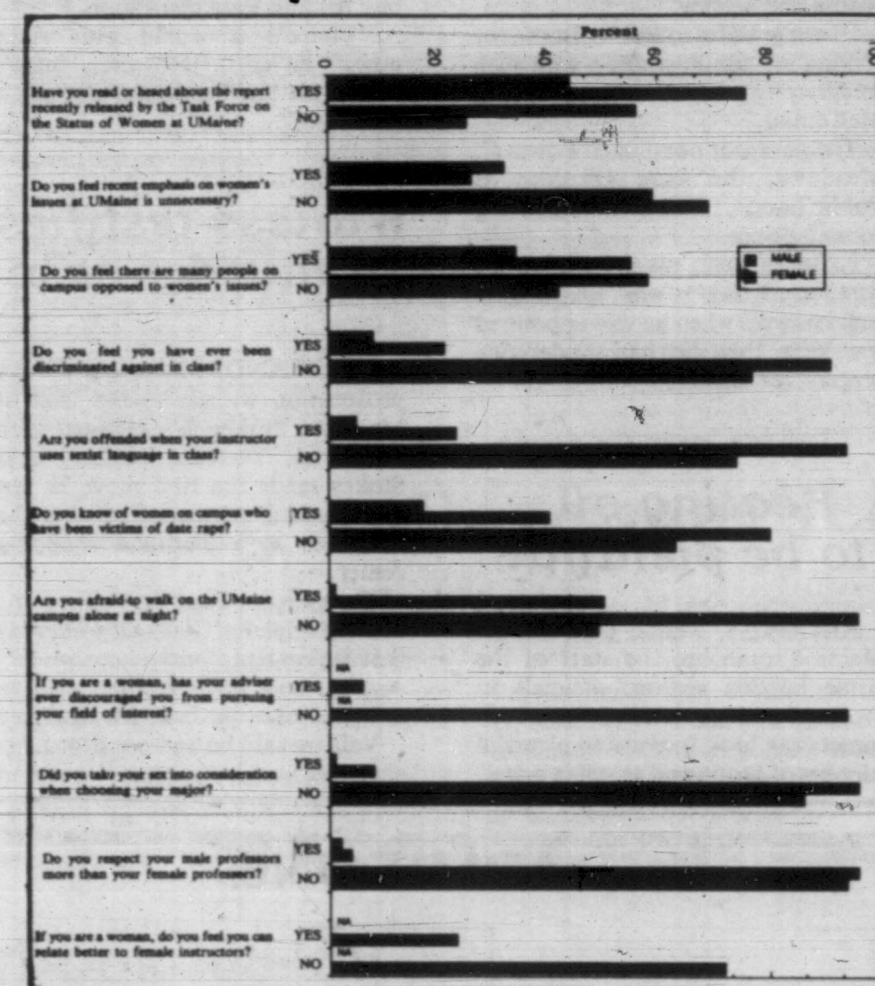
Wyman also claimed that the agenda for the Oct. 11 debate was "stacked" on issues that favored Mitchell. The debate, which is limited to the environment, women's issues, the elderly and health care, was called censorship by Wyman.

Wyman, though, admitted to having "a great deal of respect" for his opponent.

"(Mitchell) is a very capable, intelligent and charming individual, and he is very popular in Maine," Wyman said. However, he added, "This isn't a popularity contest — we're not voting for high school president."

Supports spending freeze

Wyman said that he and Mitchell both agree that the most serious problem facing the country is the federal deficit (see CANDIDATE page 4).



been victims of ridicule by their professors.

"There have been snide and patronizing remarks by male professors to

women but not to men," said a non-traditional female student.

Furthermore, the report on the status

(see SURVEY page 8)

Westmoreland tells his side of Vietnam

by Lisa Cline
Staff Writer

The Vietnam War was lost on the homefront not the battlefield according to Gen. William Westmoreland, commander of United States military forces in Vietnam from 1964-1968.

"The U.S. was defeated psychologically and politically on the homefront. We were not defeated on the battlefield," Westmoreland told about 500 people Monday night at the Maine Center for the Arts.

"The Real History of the Vietnam War", sponsored by the Guest Lecture Series, was Westmoreland's personal account of American involvement in the conflict as "I saw it and as I see it."

He said that public dissent of the war hindered U.S. military efforts to wage a successful campaign against the North Vietnamese communists.

Westmoreland said the failure to officially declare the conflict in Vietnam a war resulted in a "carte blanche for dissent."

He said the media also helped to spark opposition to U.S. presence in Vietnam as some "journalists reported irresponsibly." He cited coverage of the Tet Offensive in 1968 as an example.

"The Tet Offensive was a strategic counter-attack by the North Vietnamese. It was the recognition that their strategy was not working and had to be changed. But the (Tet Offensive) was shown in the media to be evidence we were losing the war."

He said the public never understood that the military's main objective was to stop the spread of communism throughout Southeast Asia through negotiations with the North Vietnamese government.

"The national policy was to negotiate. But when we brought (the North Vietnamese) to the conference table, we had lost our trump card. All the troops had moved out."

(see GENERAL page 11)

Conservation chief resigns

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — Maine Conservation Commissioner Robert R. LaBonta, whose department has been the subject of controversy in recent months, resigned Wednesday from his Cabinet-level post, saying he has terminal cancer and wants time for personal pursuits.

Gov. John R. McKernan accepted the 64-year-old department head's resignation and praised LaBonta as an "outstanding" administrator who had increased access to public lands and made numerous improvements within the agency.

"I am grateful to Bob LaBonta for serving my administration with such integrity and dedication," said McKernan.

The governor nominated Edwin C. Meadows, the state Director of Public Lands, to succeed the retiring commissioner.

LaBonta, who plans to leave his post Oct. 7, said it was "reasonably well known" when he was appointed last year that he had undergone surgery for cancer.

Heating oil to be plentiful

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — As Maine approaches the start of the home heating season, officials in business and government say consumers can look forward to plentiful supplies of heating oil at stable prices.

Homeowners may even see a slight dip in prices between now and the first cold snap, said Bernard A. Smith, executive vice president of the New England Fuel Institute, a non-profit educational organization representing the petroleum industry.

"Things look real good," agreed Marc LaCasse, assistant vice president at Augusta Fuel Co.

But Milton Huntington, executive director of the Maine Petroleum Association, warned that while the current outlook remains bright, he could be right back in the soup with one Middle East disruption.

"There's a world glut right now," he said. "However, there's a real fine line between a glut and a shortage."

Witness testifies in murder case

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — A prosecution witness in the trial of Mack A. Stokes Jr., charged with murdering Terrence Archer, says Stokes made the first move in last spring's fatal altercation between the two men at a Portland shopping center.

The witness, Paul R. Valliere Jr., told the Superior Court jury Tuesday that Stokes had "pushed or shoved" Archer, and when Archer tried to swing, Stokes pushed him again.

Valliere said he had not heard Archer call Stokes "nigger," nor had

he seen Archer strike first as defense attorney Stephen W. Devine contended.

Stokes, whose trial began this week, is accused of stabbing Archer last April in the Union Station Plaza parking lot during a fight that apparently followed an argument between Archer and Stokes' wife.

The prosecution and the defense agree that Kimberly Stokes almost hit Archer with a door as she left a drug store.

Clam flats site of massive fish kill

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP) — The mud flats of Maquoit Bay remained off-limits to clam diggers Wednesday as marine biologists awaited the results of laboratory tests to determine the cause of a massive shellfish kill in one of the state's richest clamming areas.

While some officials linked the destruction to a toxic marine algae known as "brown tide," which has decimated shellfish on New York's Long Island and along the Connecticut shore, others decline to speculate on a cause.

"We just don't know what it is," said biologist Dana Wallace, who scouted the flats in an air boat. "That's why we're doing this investigation."

Maquoit Bay, which extends from Flying Point in Freeport to Mere

Point in Brunswick, produces a shellfish harvest valued at \$1.5 million a year. Hailed as a statewide model for its conservation program, the bay supports more than 100 commercial clam diggers.

Noriega charge linked to canal

MIAMI (AP) — Defense motions unsealed Wednesday in the case of Panama's military ruler Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega charge that his indictment on drug charges was part of a scheme to renegotiate the Panama Canal Treaty.

That treaty, signed during the Carter administration, turns over control of the canal to Panama at the end of this century.

"There were attempts to modify aspects of the treaty," Noriega's attorney, Neal Sonnett, said Wednesday. "We argue that it was one of the circumstances leading up to a decision to attempt to get Noriega out of power."

The 65-page motion requesting dismissal of the indictment accuses the government of selective prosecution, and questions its authority to indict the head of a sovereign nation.

The document, dated Sept. 14, had initially been ordered sealed by U.S. District Judge William Hoevener at the request of prosecutors.

At the time, Chief Deputy U.S. Attorney Richard Gregorie said he feared the motions might contain information that could be used to influence the U.S. presidential election.

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Astronauts eager to take off

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Discovery's five astronauts, anxious to break an agonizing 32-month drought in American spaceflight, studied flight plans Wednesday as the shuttle was readied for a midmorning launch today. NASA officials were nervous, but confident.

"The space shuttle is ready to fly," said shuttle administrator Richard Truly, adding, "Even the weather is looking good."

"This has been a long 2½ years," he said of the difficult period since the Challenger accident in 1986. Liftoff was scheduled for 9:59 a.m. EDT, with a 2½ hour window to take care of weather or technical delays.

After launch officials gave the preliminary go-ahead for overnight fueling of Discovery, Truly passed the news to Frederick H. Hauck, the shuttle commander. "The best way to describe him is elated to be headed for space," Truly told reporters.

Around the Kennedy Space Center area, excitement was mounting. Campers and recreation vehicles found good viewing places across the Indian River. Souvenir sellers set up shop. NASA's Visitor's Center sold out of the commemorative envelopes that feature the crew patch.

Student senate session starts Oct. 11

GSS to tackle parking, fees

by Jonathan Bach
Staff Writer

In two weeks, the General Student Senate will begin its 1988-89 session, facing the problems of scarce parking, Cutler Health Center cutbacks and student life fee issues.

A packed agenda awaits the GSS after its first meeting of the semester, Oct. 11. "Right now, I'm getting a task force together to look at the health center problem," said Tamara Davis, president of student government.

The shortage of nurses and diminished hours of care available to students have prompted both Davis and GSS President John O'Dea to take action.

"The health center problem is the most important priority," O'Dea said. "It's indicative that people who make decisions around here have their priorities mixed up."

Regarding the campus concern of limited parking, O'Dea said it would be "a hot topic for discussion."

"I'm disturbed by the parking situation," he said. "It's a situation that needs to be remedied immediately."

The distribution of the mandatory

student life fee, also known as the comprehensive fee, is another controversial topic to be discussed by the GSS.

O'Dea said that of the \$1.7 million raised, though the fee, \$1 million is delegated to athletics.

"It's a disgrace," he said. "There's no doubt that students were sold a bill of goods on that fee. What was promised and what was delivered were two different things."

O'Dea said that the single most important thing regarding the fee distribution is to call people's attention to it.

This year's GSS has two new committees set up, one to help students and another to help itself.

The Book Buyback Committee was established last semester. Its purpose is to create a forum where students can sell books to other students, by-passing the bookstore's high prices.

"The committee would be coordinating an effort to sell textbooks at reasonable prices to other students," O'Dea said, adding that the forum itself would not be operating until the beginning of the spring semester.

Also new to the GSS is the Implemen-

tation Committee. This committee makes sure that resolutions passed by the GSS are carried out.

When a resolution passes to grant money to an organization, the committee will make sure it is granted in a reasonable amount of time.

"They're almost caught up (with past resolutions) now," O'Dea said.

O'Dea said the GSS currently has 55 senators coming in and added "I suspect they will bring loaded agendas."

Davis said apportionment of senate seats is now under way. Apportionment determines how many senators will represent each dorm and how many will represent each constituency on or off campus.

O'Dea said those interested in becoming senators must act quickly.

Students interested in becoming senators may pick up nomination papers from the student government office on the second floor of the Memorial Union. "It's imperative that they come get their papers immediately," O'Dea said. "We need committed and concerned people who want to take the necessary steps to get things remedied."

Competitors hitting college market

(CPS) — Two new national competitors to campus newspapers have appeared in recent weeks, and could jeopardize the papers' financial health.

Student Life, published by Time, Inc., hit campuses on Sept. 11.

A new version of Campus Voice, produced by Whittle Communications

of Knoxville, Tenn., bowed on more than 300 campuses in August.

The publications threaten to attract national advertising dollars that ordinarily might go to the papers themselves.

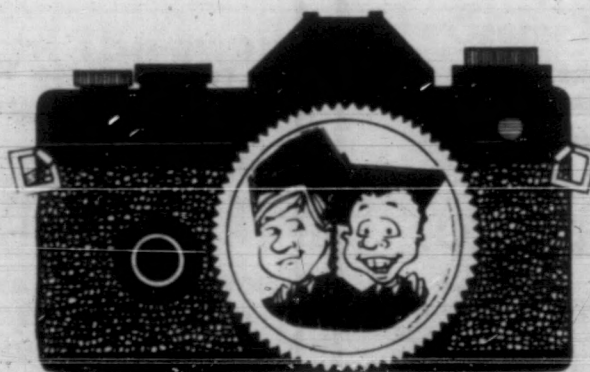
While the publications typically publish rehashed or old news, Campus

Voice's Aug. 29 issue, for example, had a lead story about a year-old crackdown on fraternities at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania; "U," another of the publications, reruns month-old local stories from campus papers, they take vital national advertising dollars away from student newspapers.

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(continued from page 1)

deficit. However, Wyman says the biggest difference between he and Mitchell on the deficit is that Wyman has offered a plan for dealing with it.

"I have asked my opponent to come forward with a plan, and he has steadfastly refused," Wyman said.

Key portions of Wyman's plan include a federal balanced-budget act, approval of presidential line-item veto on spending measures, and a move from annual to biannual budget periods.

Wyman called the current budget process "a poor stewardship of the tax-

payer's money, and...a national disgrace."

"We wouldn't set up a family budget that way," he said. "Why should we allow our elected representatives to have (this) kind of process in Washington?"

In addition, Wyman also supports a spending freeze and eliminating certain federal programs such as the Economic Development Administration, Export-Import Bank, Legal Services Corporation, and farm subsidy grants.

"We're paying farmers not to grow crops, which is immoral and insane," Wyman said.

Aid to the Contras, SDI

Wyman also outlined his views on foreign policy and defense. He said he supports the resumption of military aid to the contras and also supports continuing research on the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "Star Wars."

"I believe we must move away from the nuclear strategic doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction," Wyman said. "The acronym for it is MAD, and that's just what it is."

Mutual Assured Destruction is the current form of nuclear deterrent. It dictates that neither side will strike the other first, because the other country's second strike would be so great that the attack would be pointless.

The theory derives most of its strength from constant updating of, and additions to, existing nuclear forces.

He added, however, that if SDI research proved the system to be unfeasible, he would not support its deployment.

"Even if SDI was 75 percent foolproof, it would be more than we have," Wyman said.

He also said SDI was not an arms buildup, but a move away from buildup.

Wyman said he thought NATO nations and Japan should also help "share the burden" of placing conventional forces in their countries. He said that conventional forces buildups were expensive, and that Michael Dukakis's proposed conventional arms buildup would be "infinitely more expensive" than nuclear arms modernization.

However, Wyman added that his policy of updating arms and investigating the feasibility of SDI is "not

a case of taking up the shield or the sword; it is a case of taking up both."

Mitchell's support of the Midgetman missile was attacked by Wyman, who said that the system, when compared to the MX missile system, was more expensive, less effective as a weapon, and is proposed to be moved by truck across open highways.

Free trade, the environment

Wyman spoke at length on several domestic issues, including the recent Canadian-American trade agreement, which he supports.

"I would have cast a vote in the national interest in favor of the bill, especially when I knew it was hopeless to vote against it," Wyman said. Both of Maine's senators voted against the measure.

Wyman suggested seeking relief through the unfair trade practice statutes for industries in Maine that may be damaged by the agreement. Canada currently subsidizes its lobster, lumber, and potato industries.

In addition, Wyman favors negotiations with Canada to reduce subsidies of those three industries.

Wyman says he supports an increase in the federal minimum wage law but does not necessarily favor an increase as large as the one now proposed. He also supports tax credits for companies that retrain workers to fit new jobs.

Wyman called Mitchell's proposed acid-rain law "a good piece of policy" and gave it his "whole-hearted support."

He called a clean environment a "non-partisan issue."

(see WYMAN page 11)

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Foreign faces flood Miami schools

Nicaraguans dominate growing tide of immigrant students

by Marshall Ingwersen
The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI — War in Nicaragua means new faces in Miami classrooms.

As teachers look at their new foreign students, they are seeing a disproportionate number of Nicaraguan boys whose mothers feared they would be conscripted into the Sandinista military.

Young Nicaraguans now dominate a growing tide of immigrant students into the embrace of Miami schools. More than 3,000 Nicaraguan children officially recognized as refugees arrived last year. The pace appears to have quickened, if anything, over the summer.

As they begin the new year, American schools are reflecting politics and economics the world over. In Los Angeles, for instance, school officials see ethnic unrest in the Soviet Union, coupled with relaxed Soviet emigration policies, mirrored in thousands of new Armenian families. War in the Persian Gulf has meant new Iranians in L.A., as well.

Ironically, the one political factor that has little impact seems to be United States immigration policy.

In Santa Ana, Calif., the schools were surprised to see the tide of new Mexican students unabated after the amnesty deadline for illegal aliens passed last spring. Other Southwestern school districts are seeing, after a brief decline, a full resurgence of new Mexican arrivals.

Miami schools know how to welcome the young Nicaraguan students. Their teachers are mostly former refugees themselves — from Cuba.

Edgar Amador, the shy fifth-grade

son of a former Nicaraguan contra, answers quietly, with worried eyes, when asked about his old school.

Did he believe the political doctrine he was taught at school in Managua, Nicaragua, his teacher asks him outside of class.

"No," he says. Then, "Yes."

What did they teach him?

"That they would kill me," he says in a barely audible Spanish, tears rolling down his cheeks.

Tears roll down his teacher's cheeks as well, as she pulls him over for a reassuring hug. The principal here at Sweetwater Elementary, Maria Rodriguez, shakes her head. "It's the same old story," she says. "It's just like Cuba."

Of 27 students in Edgar's class this year, 20 are boys. Similar proportions hold among Nicaraguan children at other Miami-area schools. Many of the boys as young as 11 say they came to Miami some illegally via Guatemala, Mexico, and Texas — because their mothers feared they would be mustered into military service.

Tanya Rubio, an eighth-grader at Citrus Grove Middle School, arrived two years ago from Nicaragua with her family. She and her brother were tapped to enter a Sandinista youth program that would allow them home only on weekends.

The family opted for Miami instead. Schools like Sweetwater and Citrus Grove are the workhorses in the steady pull toward Americanization. Even in Miami's Little Havana, where Spanish is universal and English heard only sporadically, that pull is powerful.

Between 85 and 90 percent of the students who enter Dade County public schools unable to speak English will be entirely in mainstream English-language classes within three years, officials in the country's bilingual education office say. The youngest new students, those entering kindergarten and first grade, are likely to be comfortable in mainstream classes within a year and a half, these educators add.

By contrast, older students, such as those entering Citrus Grove, can seldom swim in the English mainstream in less than two years. Most never really catch

up to their American peers in English verbal skill, teachers say.

Adult immigrants can live out their lives comfortably in neighborhoods like Little Havana without speaking English at all.

But the students at Citrus Grove have little patience for that. "The kids want to be someone. They have aspirations," says Cary Sanchez, head of Citrus Grove's bilingual education program. "They want to learn English."

Not only that, they need to learn English to be accepted by their peer group."

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Special Note: We are holding tickets for all these events on reserve for UM students. Any tickets not claimed by this Friday, September 30th will be released for sale to the public.

- Springfield Symphony Orchestra with Shlomo Mintz, October 6th
- *EVITA*, the smash Broadway musical, October 14th-16th — HOMECOMING WEEKEND
- Santiago Rodriguez, Piano Recital, October 23rd
- George Russell & the Living Time Orchestra, Big Band Jazz, October 28th
- Bob McGrath of Sesame Street with the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, November 4th
- Portland String Quartet, November 6th
- Clancy Brothers, November 12th
- Garth Fagan's Bucket Dance Company, Modern Dance, November 18th
- The Canadian Brass, November 19th
- Tom Rush, Livingston Taylor & Christine Lavin, December 3rd
- Boston Camerata, A French Christmas, December 15th

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MAINE CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Editorial

Crosswalk competition

The lack of communication between pedestrians and motorists is prevalent each day on campus as both groups of students make their way to classes.

Although ultimate pedestrian right of way is generally accepted at this University, it is not a god-given absolute and may actually be in conflict with state laws.

According to State of Maine statutes, the driver of a vehicle must yield to pedestrians if they are on a sidewalk and if they are "within a crosswalk upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger."

Also included in the statutes is the passage "Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway."

Many a pedestrian has teetered on the edge of decision much to the dismay of the approaching motorist.

It is impossible for the motorist to determine if the person approaching or standing near the road will step out at the last moment or wait to allow the moving car to pass. The situation seems to go beyond the mere legality of it all.

Obviously both groups have their faults: the motorist travelling too fast to stop in time for the daring crosser, and the foolhardy pedestrian who waits until the oncoming vehicle is five feet away and then steps out into the road.

The facial expressions that are vehemently exchanged only add fuel to the already lit fire.

The only reasonable solution seems to be a friendly give and take while maintaining a calm state of mind and a grasp on perspectives.

Another alternative could be the issuing of pedestrian arm-bands, blue signifying passive and red indicating aggressive.

Debbie Cullen

The Daily Maine Campus

Thursday, September 29, 1988

vol. 103 no. 12

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The future of steroids

The other day I visited my Personal Occupational Professional for Rearranging Obtuse and Inane Discussions (POP-A-ROID), Dr. Billy Body, for my weekly therapy session.

Dr. Billy usually deals exclusively with athletes, but lately he's been helping me put my column ideas together. He's saving what he calls his "primary chemical supplements" for some of his best clients, but he is furnishing me with a nutrition drink made up of equal parts orange juice, toothpaste, and pickle juice.

"It'll make you so aggravated, you'll be able to find something column-worthy in everything you see," Dr. Billy told me.

It seems to be working. "What about those Olympics?" I asked Dr. Billy after slurping down my drink. "Do you really think Ben Johnson took a banned substance?"

"NO! This is the kind of thing I have to deal with every day," Dr. Billy said. "This 'banned substance' crap everywhere I go. In my profession, we call them 'performance enhancers.'"

"They really are necessary, and can do a lot of good," he continued.

I doubtfully asked how this could be and Dr. Billy explained.

"We really aren't concerned with the athletes. They just serve as an advertisement, kind of a 'Look What We Can Do

John Holyoke

For You' type of thing. The big bucks are going to come from the private sector."

"Kind of like recreational performance enhancers?" I prodded.

"Not really. Let me explain with some situations you'll understand better. Right now our R & D branch is perfecting many performance enhancers that are simply mind-boggling."

"For instance, say you wanted that guy you know, er, what's his name, Pick?"

"Lick," I said. "And I really don't know him too well."

"Right. Anyway, you keep telling me that your friend Lick isn't very responsive to student needs, and keeps planting grass in parking lots and trading art for bars, right?"

"Something like that," I agreed. "So what?"

"Well, we've come up with a new drug that can help him perform his duties better."

"No kidding?"

"Yeah. We call it Responsibilidrol, and it makes people in powerful places act more rationally, and in ways that are fit better with their jobs than their personal agendas."

"So maybe if we juiced Dale up with a little of this stuff we

wouldn't have to worry about a man like him having a 'discretionary fund' under his thumb?" I asked.

"Right," Dr. Billy said. "But that's not all. Who was that radio guy you told me about?"

"Oh, George."

"We've got a good one for him. It's called laryngitizol, and it would make him totally unable to talk."

"Wow!" I exclaimed, quickly warming up to the concept of performance enhancing drugs.

"We've also got one that we designed with Tom Aceto in mind. You know him, right?"

"The VP for Administration?" "I've met him a few times. Very predictable man. He asks a couple of questions about my life, I tell him exactly the same thing I did before, and he says, 'It's nice to meet you. Are you one of those journalism people who always give us a hard time?'"

"I think he probably thinks there are about five of me out there, because he never lets on that he's met me before. He just says, 'Oh, you worked at Getchell Brothers, too?'"

"Yeah, that's the guy," Dr. Billy said after I finally shut up. "The name of the drug is Individubol, and it makes the person unable to say anything that isn't an entirely original thought, even if it might get him in trouble."

I left, thinking happy thoughts.

Book Bag

At War

A Bright Shining Lie
John Paul Vann and
America in Vietnam
By Neil Sheehan
Random House. 862 pp.
\$24.95

By Robert Stone

Neil Sheehan's *A Bright Lie* begins with a funeral at Arlington National Cemetery on June 16, 1972. On that day the mortal remains of John Paul Vann were laid to rest with all the austere trappings of military rite. Vann had died in Vietnam the week before, helping to organize the defense of Kontum against a North Vietnamese offensive.

At the time of his death, John Paul Vann was a nominal civilian, an official of the Agency for International Development. In fact, Vann died what he had been all his life, a soldier.

Sheehan calls him simply "the soldier of the war in Vietnam." Stanley Karnow, in his history of that conflict, refers to Vann's death as "the apotheosis of the American for whom the anti-Communist struggle had become a crusade."

The America to which John Paul Vann returned in death was a different place from the land he had left for Vietnam some 10 years earlier. Things happened at his funeral that would have been unimaginable then. Standing among the generals and cabinet secretaries in the chapel was Vann.

His old friend and fellow crusader, Daniel Ellsberg, now deposed by many as a renegade and under indictment as a criminal. The band that led the caisson to Bann's grave played a pacifist anthem called "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" One of Vann's sons left half of his ripped-up draft card wrapped around a rose on his father's coffin.

A Bright Shining Lie is a brilliant work of enormous substance and ambition.

In telling one man's story it sets out to define the fatal contradictions that lost America the war in Vietnam.

Indeed, it sets out to demonstrate that the war was a thing imposed on Vietnam by the United States, unnecessary and avoidable but for our attempt to defeat Ho Chi Minh's nationalist revolution by setting up jury-rigged corrupt pseudo-government. Blinded by our determination to close with



what we saw as "world communism" wherever and whenever it appeared, we compounded the error by coming to believe our own propaganda and treating our Vietnamese creation as though it represented anything more than just that. It is not an entirely new thesis but it is still a hard one for Americans to accept.

Sheehan's statement of it in this book is particularly cogent and persuasive.

Vann arrived in Saigon in March 1962 only a few months after President Kennedy had created the Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV), the leading edge of the American presence.

Thereafter his fortune would be joined with that of America's effort in Southeast Asia. Vann was a thinking soldier and a good one, the kind of officer whose aggressiveness, originality and imagination had contributed mightily to American victory in the Second World War. He had not been in Vietnam long before he saw that something was altogether wrong with the way in which the United States sought to help its Vietnamese clients defeat their communist enemy.

In January 1963 at Ap Bac, a hamlet in the Mekong delta some 40 miles from Saigon, the Vietcong humiliated an ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) force 10 times its size and shot down five U.S.-piloted helicopters. The direct causes of defeat was

the extraordinary pusillanimity of the senior ARVN officers engaged, and Vann was outraged when MACV sought to disguise the nature of the disaster. Speaking to the press and on the record, Vann called the ARVN's conduct "A miserable— performance just like it always is."

Headline writers in the United States grabbed the phrase and it appeared in bowdlerized form on front pages all over America. This kind of press attention did not escape the notice of General Paul Harkins, MACV's commander.

"We've got to get rid of him," Harkins told his second in command.

But there was no getting rid of John Paul Vann short of killing him and in early 1963 he had just begun to fight.

"He was not supposed to accept defeat," Sheehan writes. "He was a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army. He might be just an adviser with no authority to command but this war had become his war emotionally, and emotionally he could not understand why he was being forced to lose it. He set out to convince the military and political leadership in Washington, that the only way the United States could avoid being in Vietnam was to drastically change strategy and coerce the Saigon side into accepting direction from him and the other American officers in the field."

One of Vann's principal methods of going over MACV's head was the cultivation of the press corps. A new generation of young reporters had gone out to Indochina in the early 1960s.

Men like Neil Sheehan and David Halberstam were scandalized by what they saw of the Saigon government's corruption and by the complacency and wrongheadedness of the

(continued on page 2B)

VIETNAM ACCORDING TO JOHN PAUL VANN

"There were other American advisers and Vietnamese on the Saigon side who taught us important lessons about the war. We learned much from our own observations. Vann taught us the most, and one can truly say that without him our reporting would not have been the same...He gave us an expertise we lacked, a certitude that brought a qualitative change in what we wrote. He enabled us to attack the official optimism with gradual but steadily increasing detail and thoroughness. He transformed us into a band of reporters propounding the John Vann view of the war.

"Vann was a natural teacher. He enjoyed the role...He had already been providing us before Ap Bac with an education in 'the essentials of guerrilla warfare,' as David Halberstam (a young New York Times reporter whom Vann befriended) was to call Vann's early lessons...One

of Vann's most famous maxims, often quoted down the years, came from those first lessons: 'This is a political war and it calls for discrimination in killing. The best weapon for killing would be a knife, but I'm afraid we can't do it that way. The worst is an airplane. The next worst is artillery. Barring a knife, the best is a rifle—you know you're killing'...

"Halberstam was struck by Vann's remarkable career promise and by how recklessly Vann was disregarding that promise... (He) could think of no explanation for Bann's recklessness other than moral heroism. The rest of us reached the same conclusion... We decided he was deliberately sacrificing his career in order to alert the nation to the danger of defeat in this war."

— From *A Bright Shining Lie*

Ordinary People

THE MEDDLER'S PROGRESS

Breathing Lessons
By Anne Tyler
Knopf. 327 pp. \$18.95

By Wallace Stegner

In the 10 novels that preceded *Breathing Lessons*, Anne Tyler demonstrated that you don't need exotic or violent or sexy action to make a novel, and that your characters needn't be psychopaths or satyrs. All you need—all she needs—are ordinary people going about their everyday affairs in ordinary cities such as Baltimore. Her people, a Dickensian gallery of oddballs, innocents, obsessives, erratics, incompetents and plain Joes and Janes, all see the world a little skewed, but their author sees them with such precision and presents them with such amusement and lack of malice that they come off the page as exhilaratingly human. First they surprise us, then we recognize them, then we acknowledge how much they tell us about ourselves.

Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant and *The Accidental Tourist* should have been hard acts to follow. Actually, so sharp is Anne Tyler's eye and so inexhaustible the field of her observation, *Breathing Lessons* shows us a writer should have had trouble matching herself, surpassing herself. And Maggie Moran, who dominates the new novel, is a purely Anne Tyler creation—a woman with a corppopper mind and an incorrigible capacity for self-persuasion, a scheming flibbertigibbet, a meddler whose misinterpretations and desperate coverup lies belong in *Fawlty Towers*, but whose essential goodness and capacity for affection make us want to comfort rather than kick her. Even while we wonder how her husband Ira has put up

with Maggie for 28 years, we understand why the marriage has lasted, and will. Maggie's deviousness, underlain by emotional purposes as inexorable as heat-seeking missiles, is a form of innocence.

The central action of *Breathing Lessons* is a journey to the funeral of Max, the husband of Maggie's school friend Serena. All the friends who attended Max's marriage to Serena will be there for his funeral, and that very circumstance kicks Maggie's corppopper into bursts of recollection, sentiment and regrets. But it is no straight-line journey. Since Maggie is involved, it is a journey of lost maps, detours, interruptions, quarrels, intimate conversations and reminiscences with strangers, cross purposes and the little white lies by which Maggie gets her way.

She starts with a characteristic misapprehension. Driving the family Dodge out of the body shop where it's dents have just been rolled out, she hears a female voice on a radio talk show say that, having married once for love, she is now going to marry for security. Instantly, erroneously, Maggie thinks: "Fiona!" and runs into a Pepsi truck and crumples another fender.

Fiona is the estranged wife of Jesse, Maggie and Ira's son, a rock musician who cannot carry a tune. It has long been Maggie's hope that she can get Jesse and Fiona back together. And since Fiona and her daughter LeRoy now live in Cartwheel, Pa., and Max's funeral is to be in Deer Lick, Pa., Maggie now has the ironclad intention of visiting Fiona and talking her out of this marriage for security. That intention involves persuading Ira, a realist, to detour to Cartwheel, and that persuasion involves some dissembling and a

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At War

(continued from page 1B)

American advisory command. Vann became a kind of guru to the reporters, using them to stir up the kind of trouble that would cause a reaction in Washington. His goal was nothing less than a complete change of strategy. Basically, he wanted to see America take charge of the war and fight it aggressively, not by undertaking a mammoth air and ground campaign but in a way that allowed for the unique necessities of counterinsurgency. He wanted an American-conducted, reformed ARVN that could regain the initiative and carry the war to the enemy.

The Saigon government must be compelled to assume a certain responsibility toward the peasant masses whose support it required. He saw the mechanistic policy of attrition with its body-counts and soulless quantification as futile and morally debilitating.

John Paul Vann left the army in mid-1963 but he did not leave Vietnam or the war that he had made his own. After a spell with an aircraft manufacturer in Colorado, by 1965 he was back "in-country," working for the United States Operations Mission, as the AID's Saigon station was then called. As an agent of the CORDS program (Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support) he kept trying to fight the war the way he was sure it had to be fought—as counter-insurgency, on the ground, enlightening the people in whose name it was being conducted.

As we now know in hindsight, a tragic irony undercut the hope and vision of this courageous and gifted soldier.

No amount of strategic innovation could turn the Saigon regime into a true government, or its brasshatted politruons in-

to the leaders of a national army.

Sheehan demonstrates that since as early as 1945 Ho's forces had been the only political entity in Vietnam with the will and the capability to govern. From the first, it now appears, our country was embracing a lost and discredited cause. Vann's proposed reforms and finely considered methods were as doomed and bankrupt as Harkins' and Westmoreland's war of attrition.

If *A Bright Shining Lie* were simply content to describe Vann's 10-year public involvement with the Vietnam war, it would be a compelling and provocative book. It does much more. Subtitled "John Paul Vann and the War in Vietnam," it is also the personal biography of Vann himself. Behind the American centurion, Sheehan shows us a man driven

by the secret scandals and anxieties of a messy American life. By doing so, he wills us to see in Vann's self-deluding candor spirit the shadow of America's overweening pride. In the unexamined, heedless optimism of this man, plunging headlong and full of solutions into a war and a country he would never understand, the author finds a measure of the tragedy that was America in Vietnam.

Sheehan sees the Vietnam debacle as rooted in American's postwar policy of anti-Communism; some readers will find his dismissal of that policy too thoroughgoing. But the political insights in *A Bright Shining Lie* are subtly turned, as is the compassionate rendering of its other subject, John Paul Vann. The states of mind prevailing among the combatants on all sides are well examined and the scenes of battle are war reporting at its

finest.

A Bright Shining Lie is a great achievement. It belongs to the same order of merit as Michael Herr's *Dispatches*, David Halberstam's *The Best and the Brightest* and Frances Fitzgerald's *Fire in the Lake*. Though it is unlike any of those books as they are unlike each other, like them it will be remembered and referred to whenever Americans ponder the tragic memory of our war in Vietnam.

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Flannery O'Connor, Together At Last

FLANNERY O'CONNOR
COLLECTED WORKS
Edited by Sally Fitzgerald
Library of America. 1,281
pp. \$30

Surely there can be no more comprehensive or appealing volume in the Library of America than this, the 39th to be published since the library opened for business a half-dozen years ago. This *Collected Works* contains, to all intents and purposes, the entire published oeuvre of Flannery O'Connor, only a handful of letters and occasional prose is omitted, and thus provides not merely an introduction to her work but a nearly complete anthology of it. At \$30 the book is indisputably a bargain, all the more so as it is handsomely and sturdily bound, and printed on acid-free paper; like all Library of America books, it is built to outlast anyone who purchases it.

O'Connor was not yet 40 years old when she died in 1964, so the appearance of her *Collected Works* inevitably is an occasion to lament the brevity of her writing career, it lasted only a decade and a half, and to speculate about what she might have written had she been allowed to live her three score years and ten; like Stephen Crane and Scott Fitzgerald, she left us to wonder about what went undone as much to marvel at what she managed to do. But what a marvel that is! Rereading O'Connor systematically for the first time in years, I find myself in awe of the consistency and clarity of her vision, the power and ingenuity of her prose, the implacable depth of her



Flannery O'Connor

religious faith; she was, indisputably, an American master.

Quite specifically, she was a master of the short story. Her two novels are here of course, *Wise Blood* and *The Violent Bear It Away* and their manifold strengths need no elaboration by me. But the intensity of O'Connor's vision was more suited to the brief space of the story than to the larger environment of the novel, even novels so brief as these. Like Ms. Freeman in "Good Country People," O'Connor had a "special fondness for the details of secret in-

fections, hidden deformities, assaults upon children;" this fascination with the grotesque, with characters whose "fictional qualities lean away from typical social patterns, toward mystery and the unexpected" found its fullest and most satisfactory expression in the short stories that are the indisputable monuments of O'Connor's career.

Is there really any need, in this space at this time, to explicate those stories once again? Of course not. They are as familiar to readers of serious American fiction as any stories by Hawthorne or Poe, Hemingway or Faulkner: "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," "The Artificial Nigger," "The Life You Save May Be Your Own," "Good Country People," "The Displaced Person," "Everything That Rises Must Converge," "Revelation," "Judgement Day" — they are essential parts of our national literary fabric, not merely because they treat serious themes in ways so profound and original but because they are so funny and so surprising, so distinctly American in language and outlook.

They are the product not merely of creative genius but of the intermingling of O'Connor's passionate Catholicism with her rural southern upbringing. In her religious readings she came across a passage by St. Cyril of Jerusalem that she took as epigraph for her first story collection, *A Good Man Is Hard to Find*, but also for her work in its entirety. "The dragon sits by the side of the road," St. Cyril wrote, "watching those who pass. Beware lest he devour you. We go to the Father of Souls, but it is necessary to pass by the dragon." Few of the

Southerners about whom she wrote were themselves Catholic, but she took them along this passage; "all my stories are about the action of grace on a character who is not very willing to support it," she said in one of her letters, and in the great penultimate paragraph of "The Artificial Nigger" she gave this theme its most eloquent expression:

"Mr. Head stood very still and felt the action of mercy touch him again but this time he knew that there were no words in the world that could name it. He understood that it grew out of agony, which not denied to any man and which is given in strange ways to children. He understood it was all a man could carry into death to give his Maker and he suddenly burned with shame that he had so little of it to take with him. He stood appalled, judging himself with the thoroughness of God, while the action of mercy covered his pride like a flame and consumed it...He saw that no sin was too monstrous for him to claim as his own, and since God loved in proportion as He forgave, he felt ready at that instant to enter Paradise."

Or, as she put it in a letter to a reader of *Wise Blood*, "First you must accept the fact that the book is written by some one who believes that there was a fall, has been a Redemption, and will be a judgement." It was as simple, and as complex, as that: O'Connor was an utterly devout Catholic who structured her work upon the teachings of her church yet only rarely was either didactic or dogmatic. If she believed in the inevitability of fall, redemption and judgement, she also believed in the "vast horde of souls" — "whole companies of white

trash, clean for the first time in their lives, and bands of black niggers in white robes, and battalions of freaks and lunatics shouting and clapping and leaping like frogs" — in whose diversity and singularity she found such rich material.

This last passage does insist upon exploration. O'Connor was a Southerner of her time and place, and the word "nigger" appears in her work with some frequency. It is necessary to point out that the usage is mostly not hers, but her characters'. The black people who appear in her stories are treated with as much compas-

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Breathing (continued from page 2B)

few white lies.

Maggie and Ira's day is started on its cross-threatened course before they have even got the crumpled fender back up off the tire.

Only Anne Tyler, who is a master of the art, should be allowed to detail the mishaps of the funeral journey. It is enough to say here that Serena's whim of showing a film of her wedding at Max's funeral, complete with all the '50s popular songs and readings from Khalil Gibran, stimulates Maggie's cornpopper again and leads her into recollection of all the 28 not-so-romantic years of her marriage. Those recollections stimulate romantic feelings, leading to Maggie's erotic pass at Ira in a back room, and to their expulsion by a shocked Serena.

Never mind. Within minutes the missile is locked in on Cartwheel and the goal of reuniting Fiona and Jesse and preventing Fiona's marriage for security. It takes more than half the novel for Maggie to be disabused of

her conviction that Fiona and Jesse really want to be together.

"Oh, Ira," Maggie cries on that glum evening, while her husband lays out a hand of solitaire. "What are we two going to live for, all the rest of our lives?"

Good question. The answer is implicit in Maggie's character. They are going to live for the day, from hour to hour and from misapprehension to bruising correction. They are going to cope as they have coped during this exhausting day. For look: within seconds of her lamenting cry, Maggie has got interested in the problems of Ira's solitaire hand. Thought goes through her like jolts down a line of freight cars. Bump-and now she is thinking about tomorrow, when they will drive their daughter Daisy to college. Plans suggest themselves. Schemes. With any luck, tomorrow's trip will be another Anne Tyler novel.

Washington Post Book World

Book Bag

Lisa Harper
Editor

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Mr. Shaw's Profession

BERNARD SHAW
Volume 1, 1856-1898
The Search for Love
Random House 486 pp.
\$24.95
By Michael Holroyd

A century ago the Irish conquered England. Their shock troops were led by Shaw, Wilde, Yeats and Joyce — Synge and O'Casey in the rear — and they turned English literature and morals upside down. They undermined common sense by paradox, levity, word play and myth. "I am a typical Irishman: my family came from Yorkshire," Shaw told G.K. Chesterton. Chesterton was not fooled.

"Scarcely anyone but a typical Irishman would have made this remark."

Shaw's courage and clowning were born in misery. His father was a lush, his mother lived with a singing teacher *a trois*, eventually decamping with him to London. Deserted, Shaw won self-respect through work and total belief in the power of reason — his reason. He taught himself the piano unaided; he learned about money as a clerk in Dublin and about the snobbery that those who have money show to those who haven't; he taught himself shorthand in London to enable his writing to keep pace with his thoughts; he made the British Museum Library his university.

Shaw was emaciated and poor beyond belief. "When my friends catch sight of one of my suits hanging on a nail, they pull out their pen-knife and rush forward exclaiming 'Good heavens he's done it at last!'" He would not accept loans which he could not repay and never bought a suit until his father died.

It was an all-wool Jaeger suit.

Reason convinced him that dead vegetable fibers like cotton or linen prevented the body from breathing and were as bad for the health as the flesh of dead animals; but reason also told him that if animals were not killed they would kill us, so he disappointed the animal lovers. Tea was worse than alcohol and both should be avoided; but reason told him prohibition was worse than both. He declared that the moment he became a vegetarian he became more ferocious and fuller of righteous indignation. Maybe that was why he took up boxing, which he called an allegory of capitalism. But it was not in the ring that he acquired his battered appearance. Riding his bicycle by the rules of reason, rather than as an art, led to spectacular falls.

Shaw had come to London in the heyday of the public lecture and at a time when societies, ethical, religious, political and necromantic, were multiplying as fast as fads. He began to

speak to some of them, heard Henry George, re-learned economics from Stanley Jevons and to the despair — or perhaps relief — of William Morris, H.M. Hyndman and other revolutionary socialists, joined the newest of their societies, the Fabians.

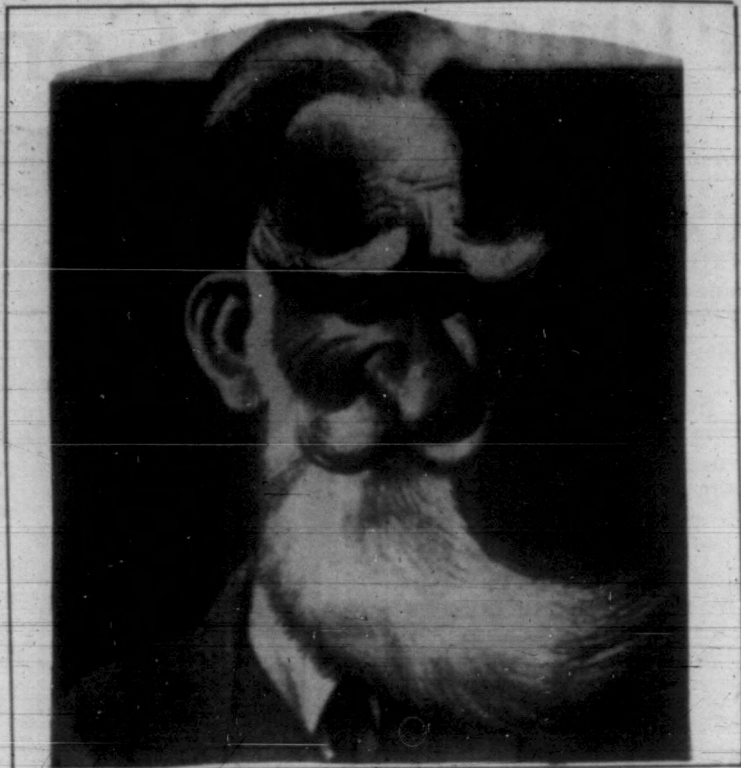
He became a marvelous speaker and the Webbs recognized that he was their best propagandist. Like them he believed socialism was about efficiency in government. He even got elected as a borough councilor and fought for all sorts of sensible practical causes: not only for more public lavatories for women but also for free lavatories, as most women could not afford to pay a penny in necessity. He did not waste time apologizing for the silliness of socialist revolutions. He made fun of them as if they were the most natural thing in the world. Who but Shaw would have applauded the Fabian decision on Victoria's Diamond Jubilee to subscribe one guinea to the street decorations but to decline to sing the national anthem?

He made socialists feel it was all right to laugh. He popularized the view that society is one huge conspiracy and hypocrisy and that man will destroy himself unless he can "solve" his problems. Either you use power to force people to contribute to the community or you continue with capitalism and end in smash. It is a message that still brings enormous satisfaction to many intellectuals.

It was through his contempt for respectability that he discovered Ibsen.

"The moment you begin consciously to worship the Ten Commandments and ideals for their own sake," he wrote, "You place them in opposition to the very purpose they were intended to serve, i.e. human happiness." To practice virtue by always opposing what the virtuous declare you should do is the beginning of wisdom. It is at the heart of all his plays.

The story Michael Holroyd



tells of Shaw's early writing is a story of misery and failure.

His verses were rejected; he wrote novel after novel turning the Victorian three-decker inside out by marrying the heroine to the hero in the first chapter and letting her lose him in the last, and they too were rejected. Such rejection was, he said, "a hardening process from which I have never quite recovered." So he abandoned the role of Rastignac and his dream of taking literary London by storm and turned to journalism. There indeed he triumphed.

No journalist ever wrote about music with the magic of Shaw: unfortunately the only person not to be diverted by his Corno di Bassetto columns was his Irish editor T.P. O'Connor. Shaw educated philistine London. Just as he praised Wagner and denounced religious oratorios, so when he became a dramatic critic he campaigned for serious drama as "the most formidable social weapon that a modern reformer can wield." He did not hesitate to pillory Henry Irving, then at the height of his reputation, for putting the actor before the drama. "He does not merely cut (Shakespeare's) plays, he disembowels them." But Irving took his revenge and kept Shaw's only play to achieve mild success, *Arms and the Man*, dangling on a string for months before dropping it. Impresarios were bewildered by his anti-heroics. He could hardly get his early plays staged or past the Lord Chamberlain's censorship and was reduced in

the end to publishing them.

He was constantly in pursuit of another quarry. Few men have tormented women more than Shaw.

Characteristically he tortured them by refusing to go to bed with them. He never did so until he was nearly 30 and he had only two sexual affairs. But he could hardly see a woman without pelting her with words. He could not avoid fascinating, bewildering and maddening them with letters and telegrams depicting his emotions, their emotions, the world's emotions.

Anyone who writes about Shaw finds himself in the ring and liable to be flattened by Shaw's combination-punching. Try an epigram and Shaw replies with an uproarious upercut, shift to analysis and on any situation he is more provocative and startling.

But Michael Holroyd, weaving and bobbing, holds his own in the clinches and is as fresh as paint when the bell rings for yet another round. He never flags, he is readable, sensible and wise. The effect of Shaw's prose, he writes, "is like alcohol upon the nerves. We are exhilarated, intoxicated, breathless and, before the end, exhausted ... For it is a style that is always in top gear."

Michael Holroyd is not the biographer of Lytton Strachey for nothing. He has written a remarkable book, as authoritative as it is enchanting.

• Flannery — (continued from page 3B)

sion as the whites, and with as much attention to their own individuality; and in all of her writing, stories, essays and speeches, letters — readers will find a clear sympathy for the civil rights movement as it was evolving in those early years. But we cannot wish her into being so perfectly liberated from the old ways as we fancy ourselves to be, and we do neither her nor ourselves a favor if we try to make that leap of fancy.

What matters, as she well

knew, is that her vision was universal. It embraced all men with equal fervor, and it included all in the redemption that was the guiding beacon if her brief, courageous, astonishingly productive life. How fortunate we are to have the words she left behind, and to have them now in this single, beautiful volume. It is, by any measure, an indispensable book.

Washington Post Book World.

Poetry Contest

A trip to Hawaii for two is the new Grand Prize in the American Poetry Association's latest poetry contest. There is also a \$1,000 First Prize. In all, 152 poets will win \$11,000 worth of prizes. Contest entry is free.

"Students have been winners in all our contests," said Robert Nelson, the publisher for the Association. "So I urge students to enter now. Later they may be too busy with exams."

Poets may send up to five poems, no more than 20 lines each, with name and address on each page to American Poetry Association, Dept. CN-74, 250 A Potrero Street, P.O. Box 1803, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

Poems are judged on originality and sincerity. Every poem is also considered for publication.

In the last six years the American Poetry Association has sponsored 27 contests and awarded \$101,000 to 2,700 winning poets.

Poems postmarked by Dec. 31 are eligible to win. Prizes will be awarded by February 28, 1989.

Campus Paperback Bestsellers

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Response

Vietnam: the way it really happened

Editor's note- This the third part of a three part series.

In part 1, we began to expose General William Westmoreland's fictionalized, self-serving distortion of the history of the Vietnam War. We showed how his "blind spot" toward Vietnam was reflected in his contempt, insensitivity, ignorance, and racism toward Vietnamese and other Asians. In part 2, we documented Westmoreland's advice and key role in the disastrous escalation of the Vietnam War. We provided some sense of what really happened in the Vietnam War, not the unreal history we once again paid Westmoreland to present at the University of Maine.

Anyone familiar with the Vietnam/Indochina War may be astonished to read Westmoreland's own account of the Vietnam/Indochina War published as *A Soldier Reports*. This book is really pathetic, revealing a man of severe moral and intellectual limitations. Westmoreland has learned

nothing from his Vietnam experiences. He is a down-to-earth, "nice guy," who wants our understanding and approval.

Throughout his book, Westmoreland sees everything in narrowly militaristic terms. As he stated throughout the war, if he had only had more U.S. troops and more military power, both to use and with which to threaten the other side, he would have succeeded. After so many years, he still understands nothing of Vietnamese history, culture, politics, and society; an understanding that would have helped him to realize why his narrow military policy could not succeed. And, unbelievably, Westmoreland understands nothing of the disastrous effects his military policies had on Vietnam/Indochina and on the economic, social, ethical, and even military well-being of the United States.

Astonishingly, Westmoreland not only remains so ignorant of Vietnam but also so stubborn and self-righteous that he seems to

entertain not the slightest self-doubt. Despite the historical record, he was right, he was always right, and he continues to be right.

Particularly dangerous is General Westmoreland's attempt to reduce complex problems to oversimplified military/power solutions. He was just doing his duty as a

Guest Column

by Doug Allen
and Ngo Vinh Long

good soldier. He was just protecting our "national security." In his narrow unthinking approach, Westmoreland never analyzes such difficult concepts as duty and national security. Solutions are achieved by military force, by using power or threatening the other side with potential destruction. There is a clear national chauvinism and "arrogance of power."

Westmoreland seems incapable of doubting that the Vietnam War and his military policies may not have been in

the national interest and may not have protected the national security of this country, and perhaps most troubling for those who believe in democracy, Westmoreland seems incapable of doubting the legitimacy of militaristic policies and the right of those in power in the U.S. to impose by force such "solutions" wherever they define "the national interest."

This attitude is expressed throughout Westmoreland's memoirs through insensitive and dangerous statements revealing little confidence or belief in freedom of the press or in civilian control of the military. In fact, the military provides Westmoreland's model for how he would like to see the press and civilian areas of government administered.

There are other serious issues concerning Westmoreland such as the question as to whether he is a "war criminal." Let us simply note that Telford Taylor, U.S. Chief Counsel for the prosecution at the Nazi war-crime trials at Nuremberg in 1946, has argued that military

leaders in Vietnam, such as Westmoreland, could be liable to prosecution as war criminals under the Nuremberg Principles. (See Taylor's *Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy*.)

In a just society, Westmoreland would either be in prison or would be allowed to withdraw quietly from public life. Instead we reward him for his past ignorance, obstinacy, insensitivity, and immorality. Why should a person who has been shown to be so morally and intellectually bankrupt and whose historical account has been so frequently discredited now be given \$5,000 to repeat his self-serving, unreal history of the Vietnam War? All of us paid for Westmoreland's policies in the past—many with their lives—and now we pay again. Who says that crime doesn't pay?

Doug Allen is a philosophy professor at the University of Maine and a member of the Maine Peace Action Committee. Ngo Vinh Long is a history professor at the University of Maine.

Sexual harassment is not a laughing matter

To the editor:

We are addressing an existing but ignored problem: Sexual Harassment at Parties. This past Saturday night, September 24, I went to an off-campus party in Old Town with some friends. Since I am not a beer drinker, I had been making frequent trips to the kitchen for water. One time, I entered for a glass and was harassed by eight very big men who appeared drunk. They formed a tight circle around me and started grabbing at me.

Two of the men introduced themselves to me as one being a member of the football team and the other a member of the basketball team. I don't know if they were telling me the truth, but just because they are jocks does not mean they have the right to treat me in this manner. One man (the football player), shook my hand and informed me that I could "jack him off anytime." Was I supposed to feel honored? I didn't feel honored, I felt afraid. I made my way past them and ran out of the room.

Why do some men think that they can treat women this way? Am I supposed to be so impressed that they are jocks? Are these the same men who represent the University of Maine and Dale Lick's precious sports teams? Why is the university building a new baseball lounge and not adding more lighting to this campus?

A woman is not safe walking alone at night. How many rapes will it take for this university to clearly see what a major problem this is?

To the editor:

I also attended the same off-campus party as my friend. I am a sophomore and have been to many parties, yet I have never had to deal with the

harassment that happened Saturday, Sept. 24. I experienced the worst sense of invasion that I have ever felt in a party atmosphere.

There were eight large men in the kitchen who were visibly drunk. I put my jacket in the kitchen cupboard where I thought it would be safe.

On occasional returns to the kitchen, I was faced with some kind of verbal or physical

abuse. The men surrounded me trying to kiss me, and pinch my behind and breasts. It was frightening to think that these men were doing this against my will. I pushed them away to no avail. Then one of the men pulled down his jeans and exposed himself to me. Disgusted, I ran into the other room.

I left the party intact, but later thought what if a woman had been invited to one of these "gang bangs" without knowing

what could happen and finding that she couldn't escape? I wouldn't even wish that on my worst enemy.

Everyone has their own private space. No one has the right to invade it. If anyone reads this and recognizes it as something that they have done, think about how I feel and how any other woman would feel. Think about being raped.

Names withheld by request

Selling off grandmother's pearls

To the editor

University of Maine president Dale Lick's proposal to sell part of the Palmer Collection of Pre-Columbian artifacts in order to fund a clubhouse and lounge for the baseball team is reprehensible in light of its special-interest group, sexist, and unethically inappropriate respects.

This is an issue of acceding to the pressures of special-interest groups (in this case, Dale Lick himself) at the expense of the larger population. While baseball is a revered national pastime (I am cheering for the Red Sox, once again, even though I fear they will disappoint me, once again), a clubhouse and lounge for

baseball players, coaches, various support services, and perhaps sportswriters will benefit a small minority of the University population.

This is more blatantly an issue of sexism in that, of the populations described above who may benefit from such a project, a very small percentage will be female. Since the University now has large facilities for football and hockey teams and their required services, also predominantly male, and no comparable support for female athletics programs, building one more temple to male athletics would be, at the very least, disrespectful.

The final issue lies in the areas of ethics and morality.

The larger question of the rightful ownership of the artifacts aside, Mr. Palmer's will is understood to indicate that "his" artifacts are to be sold and the funds generated to be used as best benefits the University. Senator George Mitchell oversaw sales of some artifacts which helped to construct the Maine Center for the Arts. This has obviously benefited the entire University population as indicated by recent reports that students are waiting in long lines to obtain tickets to many of the varied events to be held there.

Typically, funds for sports facilities are generated by donations from enthusiastic fans and massive fund-raising campaigns aimed at the alumni communi-

ty. With the understanding that Mr. Palmer was quite a sports fan, it is doubtful whether he would have agreed that a baseball team clubhouse and lounge will benefit the University as a whole. Mr. Palmer would probably have agreed that the primary purpose of a University is to educate. Space is already restrictive for many of the educational programs, not to mention student housing, and sporting facilities which will benefit a limited population should not be funded by what amounts to selling our grandmothers' pearl necklaces.

Kim Lisa Kreiton
Estabrooke Hall

Campus Comics

Fred

by Matt Lewis



Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Cloning Around

by David MacLachlan



Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



• Survey

—(continued from page 1)

of women states evidence from the testimony of female students indicates that there are cases of "crude, blatant and persistent forms" of sexism in the classroom, in which faculty members have ridiculed known or suspected feminists.

One female student who participated in the survey upheld this evidence.

"(I have been) harrassed by a professor — humiliated because of my feminist beliefs and my desire for the professor to use generic language," she said.

When the women surveyed were asked if they had been discouraged by their advisers from pursuing their field of study, 94 percent responded no.

The task force reported that advisers are more accessible to male students than to women, which discourages a woman from pursuing research and possibly her field of interest.

To a related question, 94 percent of the women surveyed responded that their level of respect for their male professors does not exceed that of their female professors, while the male students agreed by a 96 percent margin.

Respondents angered

In fact, some surveyed participants are angered by the emphasis that is being placed on women's issues.

"I feel that this has been blown way out of proportion, as so many things are in this day and age," said one male student. "Now, thanks to hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been spent on this silly survey, we will have some new female faculty (members), regardless of the fact that they may or may not be qualified."

But 59 percent of the men and 69 percent of the women polled said that a concentration on women's issues is necessary.

Women were equally divided on questions relating to campus violence. Fifty percent said they are fearful of walking alone on campus at night, while 49 percent said they are not.

Ninety-six percent of male students responded that they are not afraid to walk on campus after dark, while 1 percent said they are afraid.

Task force diverse

The 1987-88 task force committee included a diverse UMaine population. Heading the committee was Sharon Jackiw, associate director, Sponsored Programs Division.

Terri Kosoff, undergraduate in the College of Arts and Sciences and Diane Bowman, graduate student of human development were the only student representatives.

Also participating were: Suzanne Estler, director of Equal Opportunity; Ann Schonberger, associate professor, Developmental Studies Program; Thomas Patterson, reference department head at Fogler Library; Evelyn Newlyn, director, Women in the Curriculum Program; and Alan Kimball, associate professor, Department of Forest Management.

In addition: Nellie Hedstrom, human development specialist, Cooperative Extension Service; John Halstead, vice president for Student Affairs; Robert Cobb, dean of College of Education; John Alexander, professor and chair, Department of Civil Engineering and Jeffrey Sosnaud, instructor, College of Business Administration.

Also included were: Carolyn Forget, supervisor of accounts in sponsored programs division; Lea Accord, director of School of Nursing and Charles Chandler, assistant director of Public Safety.

Sports

Miliano: Runner, mother, wife

Busy schedule for runner

by Dan Bustard
Staff Writer

For the ordinary student, the pressures of classwork can be immense. For the student-athlete, those pressures can be doubled.

Add to that a marriage and a young son, and it might seem a bit unbearable. But for Kim Miliano, this is life.

A junior from Eastport, Miliano is a varsity runner for the women's cross country team, married to Steve Miliano, an Air Force ROTC cadet, and the proud mother of Justin, their two-year-old son.

"The biggest problem is babysitters and finding care for Justin," Miliano said, who started dating her husband in high school. "I have to find time for practice and for him, but it has worked out well. Our babysitter lives next door and has a son Justin's age. He is very happy and it is very convenient."

"On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Justin spends most of his time at the babysitter, while on Tuesday and Thursday I can spend time with him. Right now he can play outside so I can study. He is very happy when he's in the sandbox. In the winter, it will be more difficult for me to study with Justin inside."

With husband Steve also having outside commitments, Miliano feels some added pressure. "It is like he is doing ROTC because he has to and I'm doing cross country because I chose to," Miliano said. "But running is very important to me. It's a lot of fun and we have a good group. The team is very supportive. The good runners encourage the others every race."

After getting married and transferring from Bowdoin, Miliano worked and went to school part time in order to have enough time to be with Justin.

"I wanted to go full time, but I felt I should be with Justin for his first two years," Miliano said. "He's old enough now that we will be all right, plus we really didn't have a babysitter."

Running turns out to be one of the only times Miliano is with someone she doesn't get to spend much time with — herself.

"Running is my time to be with myself and think about things that I want to think about."

Miliano would like to continue running, competing in indoor and outdoor track, but concedes that she may have to go back to work in the spring to earn money.

While she has three or four more semesters at the University of Maine, Steve will graduate in May. Kim, who is majoring in elementary education and would like to teach music, said her husband might get up to a year off before his assignment, but she will stay with Justin until graduation.

Steve Miliano would like to make public affairs in the Air Force his career. "There is always room for more time (with Kim and Justin), but we have conflicting schedules. I am very supportive of her running, though."

As for where they would like to live, their first choice is Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Mass., while the northwest is second — Washington state or Alaska.

With the championship meets coming up soon, Miliano does not seem very worried about running with 200 or so people for the first time. "I can pace myself. It is helpful to gauge how you run according to your teammates. Running alone, you might run the wrong pace."

"We work on running as a team. I know that Gwen Seager is behind me and trying to catch up, while I have to pull her along. I am also trying to catch up to who is ahead of me."

When asked if she is having fun running, raising Justin and being married, Miliano gave these answers:

"Yes, it is fun to run. It is a lot of work but not so much that it bothers me. The team is very supportive."

"Justin's been wonderful, although he has made things more difficult the

past two years. I feel as though I would be missing something if he weren't with me."

"The marriage is much better this year. Our schedules allow us to be home evenings. We are getting along better and are a lot happier than we have been in a long time."



Photo by Dan Bustard

Kim Miliano, a varsity cross country runner for the University of Maine team, with her son Justin and husband Steve. Kim juggles motherhood, a marriage, and running while also attending college full-time as a junior elementary education major.

U.S. medal remains in Soviet hands

Three seconds.
Three damn seconds and sixteen years.

But finally it would all be forgotten. Munich, 1972. The worst travesty in sports history.

The game ends. The United States wins the Olympic gold medal in men's basketball. Doug Collins, whose two free throws won the game, is a national hero.

Take two. The game ends. The Soviet Union wins the Olympic gold medal in men's basketball. Doug Collins, whose two free throws did not win the game, is no longer a national hero.

The United States refused to accept the silver medal in 1972. "Sorry," they said. "This isn't ours, this belongs to the Soviets. This is the wrong color. Ours is gold."

Wrong. Somebody screwed up. Handed the gold one to the Soviets. The referees, the timer, somebody. Now all that was left was this crummy silver one. Tarnished, too.

"No thanks," they said. "You keep it. We'll get it back soon enough."

Dave Greely

1976. New players, but the same old "USA" on the jerseys. "Now we can get our medal back," this new bunch said. "Our gold one they gave to the Russians four years ago."

But the Soviets lost. Never played the U.S. The new bunch got a gold medal but not the right one. Not the one that was given to the Soviets four years earlier.

Things would be different in 1980. "Hey, we're going to Russia," said a new generation of Olympians. "We'll bump in to them and get that missing medal. Certainly they've realized the mistake by now. They must know the difference between gold and silver. They'll shrug and say, 'Oops,' and we'll have it back."

But Jimmy Carter didn't see it that way. You can't go to Russia to play basketball, he said. Not with the Soviets playing Vietnam in Afghanistan. "Sorry boys, we'll get it back in '84 when they come to Los

Angeles," Carter said. "Just be patient."

If only Mrs. Andropov had taught little Yuri that golden rule. You know, the one about the two wrongs not making a right. Then the Soviets would have come to Los Angeles with that medal. But she didn't and they didn't.

All of the sudden it was Wednesday, September 28, 1988 in Seoul, South Korea. Two basketball teams — one with red uniforms reading "CCCP," the other team in red, white and blue — were on the same basketball court in Olympic competition for the first time since 1972.

Doug Collins and Tom McMillan were now David Robinson and Danny Manning. But it was the same two teams that played 16 years ago, really. And there was the medal, 16 years old but still shining, dangling from a clock that read :03.

And then the medal was gone. But the clock still reads :03.

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Players agree to drug testing

PLYMOUTH, N.H. — Players on four of Plymouth State's fall sports teams have agreed to under go voluntary drug testing, the first group of college athletes believed to have made such a commitment.

"We're trying to establish a model program for our student-athletes," Athletic Director Steve Bamford said. "We want to keep it at the forefront of their minds, that we're not just paying lip service."

Bamford said he wants to erase the image of Plymouth State as a party school, as depicted in a Playboy Magazine poll last year.

The athletes won't actually undergo testing, at least until money is available from either the NCAA or private sources. However, if any Plymouth State teams qualify for post-season tournaments, they must undergo testing under NCAA regulations.

"If we were tested this week, I'd be happy to," said football tri-captain Chris McCormack of Melrose, Mass. "If there was a problem, we'd find out now and take care of any problem a person might be having."

He said the testing vote also was a way to let freshmen "know how we feel about this thing."

Tony Luongo of Medford, Mass., co-captain of the men's soccer team, said he hoped the idea "will catch on at other schools and they'll follow in our footsteps."

Bamford met with the team captains

several weeks ago and presented the voluntary testing idea. The captains decided to take it to their teams, and the individual athletes unanimously signed letters agreeing to any voluntary testing, Bamford said.

None of the coaches were involved, he said.

The teams include football, men's and women's soccer, and women's field hockey, about 225 athletes.

Frank Uryasz, director of sports sciences for the NCAA in Kansas City, said he is not aware of any other school that has agreed to voluntary testing. "There are some schools that have vountary testing," he said, "but not everyone from every team."

Many Division I and II schools have mandatory testing. "They have to protect their investment in scholarships," Bamford said.

Among Division III schools that offer no athletic scholarships, such as Plymouth State, 2 percent have testing, all mandatory, Uryasz said.

Drug testing has been a controversial subject throughout sports in recent years. Some of the top players in major league baseball, the National Football League, and college football have been suspended for drug use. And perhaps the most shocking incident occurred this weekend when Canadian sprint hero Ben Johnson had his gold medal taken away at the Olympics when he tested positive for steroids, which helps athletes add size and muscle.

But testing has been opposed by in-

dividual players and players' unions, mostly as an invasion of privacy, and the NCAA has been taken to court by several athletes who balked at mandatory testing in post-season championships.

There is opposition, too, at Plymouth State.

Robert Egbert, an associate professor in the Social Science Department, successfully got a nonbinding resolution passed at the school in 1986 that would reject the NCAA mandatory testing for playoff teams, and have Plymouth State teams pull out of such tournaments rather than be tested.

"Testing can't truly be voluntary when a young man or woman is approached by a coach who is deciding whether he or she plays, or how much they play," he said when told of the latest testing plan at his Plymouth State.

Even without involvement by coaches, he said stronger pressure would come from teammates.

Further, "if it is truly, truly voluntary, students who are clean will get tested and the others will not," he said.

He also cited constitutional guarantees of privacy unless there is probable cause, and due process involving punishment or voluntary treatment if an athlete is tested positive.

"Even with the best of intentions ... the only way to help is if the student recognizes the problem and wants some help," he said.

"The right approach is to educate students, help students identify that they have a problem and provide good confidential help and counseling."

Darla Zisk of Augusta, Maine, co-captain of the women's field hockey team, said the question of privacy never came up when her team met to discuss the idea and Luongo discounted any pressure to sign.

Bamford has tried to raise the awareness of drug abuse by holding several drug symposiums on campus. During one in April, the entire football team volunteered to submit to a test for steroids, administered and paid for by the NCAA; the top 24 players were picked, and all tested negative, Bamford said.

Under Bamford's plan, questions about how to run such a program and what to do if an athlete tests positive would be answered by an advisory committee composed of athletes, faculty, college administrators and a doctor.

He also hopes the idea of testing spreads to other varsity sports on campus, although he said it would have to be voluntary.

"We could never mandate drug testing," he said. "It would be a real problem on campus."

He also said that if the NCAA ever provided more funding for testing, Plymouth State would apply. He said it costs about \$25 to test an athlete for most drugs, but the price jumps to several hundred dollars if the test includes steroids.

Johnson's loss wounds Canada

TORONTO (AP) — The stripping of Ben Johnson's Olympic gold medal in a drug scandal has wounded Canadian pride and shamed a nation hungry for a hero to replace hockey superstar Wayne Gretzky.

"It's like Wayne Gretzky getting run over by a car," said Pat Reid, the Canadian high-jump coach.

The spirit of a nation raced with Johnson when he won the gold medal in the 100m on Saturday with a world

record time of 9.79 seconds. The euphoria was dashed when Johnson tested positive for stanzolol, a muscle-building steroid outlawed by Olympic officials. He was stripped of the medal Tuesday.

Dr. George Astaphan, Johnson's personal physician, and Larry Heidebrecht, Johnson's agent, insisted the sprinter had not taken stanzolol.

"The only thing we can say is that it is a tragedy, a mistake or sabotage," Heidebrecht said.

Johnson, a 26-year-old Jamaican transplant, waved the Canadian flag in triumph and dedicated his gold to his mother and all Canadian citizens.

He returned home with a jacket over his head, hurdling a hedge to duck reporters after flying home from New York in the seclusion of a jet cockpit.

It was unheroic conduct for the world's fastest human, who had been awarded the Order of Canada and a medal from Queen Elizabeth at the Commonwealth Games.

Johnson's disgrace was heralded in Canadian headlines such as "Fool's Gold," "Black Day for Canada," "Seconds of Glory, Years of Shame," "From Fame to Shame," and "Big Ben is Now Has-Ben."

"We're feeling low. Some of us don't want to accept what happened," said John Furedy, a psychologist at the University of Toronto, in assessing the national psyche.


"We all share some of the responsibility in the sense that we put such tremendous pressure on these people," Furedy said.

Trent Frayne, sports columnist for the Globe and Mail of Toronto, said Johnson's victory was the biggest event in Canada since a national team beat the Soviet Union in a seven-game hockey series in 1972.

The drug scandal brought the same sickening feeling to the nation as did Gretzky's trade to the Los Angeles Kings.


(see JOHNSON page 11)

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•Johnson

(continued from page 10)

"There was enormous exhilaration. Then 72 hours later, there was this roller coaster ride to the bottom," Frayne said. "The Ben Johnson episode is a tragedy of shocking proportions."

"It's as if an entire country has gone into a period of national mourning on his behalf," wrote columnist John Robertson of the Toronto Star.

Canadian youth took the new hard. "We look up to the guy. I guess we don't look up to him anymore," said Craig Brown, 13, of Toronto.

"He's letting all his fans down. He let Canada down," said Donny Clarke, 12.

Canada has always tried to escape the

influence of the United States, where its dollar is worth 80 cents. Now it has forfeited its only gold medal of the Olympics.

"He has left Canadians hanging their heads in shame," wrote the Corner Brook Western Star.

"He tarnished the name and reputation of Canada and let its people down," said the Fredrickton Gleaner.

But columnist Gary Lautens of the Toronto Star said the nation should not cover its head in shame.

"What Johnson did was wrong. It's cheating. It's believing the end justifies the means, its looking for an unfair edge," Lautens said. "But it is also just a foot race. It's time somebody reminded us nobody tried to peddle arms for hostages, nobody shot down a civilian airliner, nobody booby-trapped a home."

•Wyman

(continued from page 4)

"Just because I'm a Republican doesn't mean I don't want a clean environment," he said.

Abortion, equal rights

Wyman expressed concern about abortion and what he called a lack of alternatives to it. He said he would support legislation outlawing abortions, except in cases of rape, incest, and the life of the mother being at risk. He said he supports adoption and daycare for low-income families to replace what he called "abortions of convenience."

Wyman considers an Equal Rights Amendment unnecessary, saying the last attempt to do so in Maine lacked sufficient explanation of what the law in-

tended to do. He said the proposed amendment would open up "a Pandora's Box of sensitive social issues."

Wyman concluded his speech by saying he would "absolutely not" support an equal rights measure for homosexuals.

"We must have compassion for these people. They are human beings... (and) they should not be ridiculed or persecuted and there are laws on the books right now to protect them from that sort of thing," he said.

"I do not support any legislation which, in my view... would be an effective stamp of approval on conduct that the majority of people in our society believe is immoral."

•General

(continued from page 1)

In 1975, Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam was overrun by the communist insurgency from the North.

Westmoreland said the fact that U.S. troops withdrew before Saigon was overtaken is evidence that Vietnam was not a military defeat for the United States.

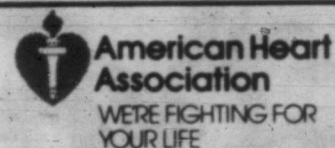
"When South Vietnam was taken over by the North Vietnamese army, the

U.S. had already departed. We were not defeated in Vietnam."

He said the United States' commitment to the Vietnamese conflict from 1964-1973 signifies a military victory. "In part we won by holding the line for ten years. We bought (the South Vietnamese) time to mature ... and develop a resistance to communism."

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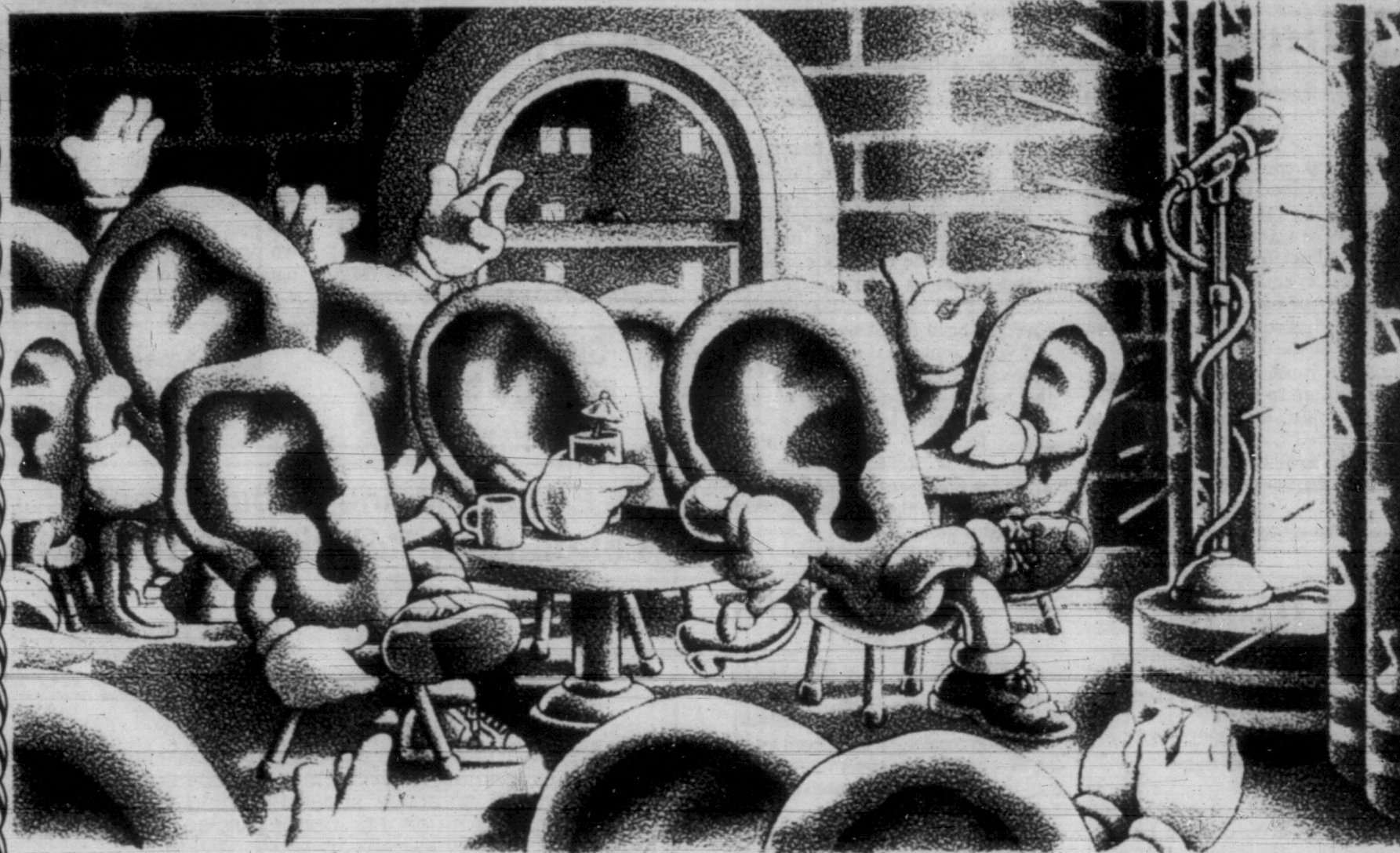
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Chris Wallace at 581-1735 or
Virginia Whitiker at 581-1283



Let some of the biggest ears in music judge your talent.

Enter the Casio College Jazz Playoff.

You'll have the ears of recording executives, Musicians. And members of the music media.

Because they'll all be judging your jazz group's creativity, originality, and performance in the Casio College Jazz Playoff.

Only 25 colleges have been selected to compete for the grand prize: an expense-paid trip to California for an entire group. The winning group will also get to perform at the National

Association of Music Merchants Show in California. And they will even get a recording date.

Each of the eight finalist groups will win an expense-paid trip to New York City to compete in the finals at "The Bottom Line." And each of the seven runner-up groups will win a professional Casio instrument.

So make yourself heard at the Casio College Jazz Playoff. For details, get the ear of your school's music director today.



Casio College Jazz Playoff

OFFICIAL RULES—NO PURCHASE NECESSARY

1. To enter a jazz group in the competition, you must be a member of a jazz group of no more than eight people, at least 75% of whom currently attend the participating college or university. Musicians who have recorded professionally or who have contracts to record professionally may not enter. Enclose a copy of all group members' student identification cards, handprint the names and home and school mailing addresses of each group member and the name of the participating school on a plain piece of paper, and enclose with it an audio cassette tape consisting of no more than two jazz songs, each one no longer than four minutes. Songs must be recorded live (without benefit of excessive studio enhancement), and may be original compositions or original interpretations of existing compositions. Be sure to securely package the entry to protect it in the mail. Enter as often as you wish, but each entry must be different and mailed separately to CASIO COLLEGE JAZZ PLAYOFF, P.O. Box 3867, Syosset, NY 11775-3867. All entries must be received by October 31, 1988.

2. Entries will be judged, and eight finalists will be selected based on the following criteria: originality of composition or interpretation (5-10 points); creativity (5-10 points); performance (5-10 points). Quality of recording will not be a factor in the judging. Judging will be conducted by a panel of qualified experts under the supervision of National Judging Institute, Inc., an independent judging organization whose decisions are final on all matters relating to this contest. Accommodations and transportation to New York City will be provided for finalists to compete in the Casio College Jazz Playoff on December 16, 1988 to determine the Grand Prize group. Playoff judging will be based on the criteria outlined above. In the event a finalist group is unable to attend the Playoff, their position will be forfeited and an alternate finalist selected. The eight finalist groups must use at least one Casio Professional Musical Instrument at the final competition. Casio, Inc. will provide

musical instruments for this purpose and for rehearsal purposes to finalist group members on a loan basis prior to the final. If desired.

3. A Casio PT-6000 Professional Musical Instrument will be awarded to each of the seven runner-up groups. The Grand Prize consists of a \$10,000 donation to the music department of the school attended by the winning group; publicity in news media for the winning group; a 3 day 2 night trip for the group to Anaheim, California to perform one time at and see The National Association of Music Merchants Show, January 20-22, 1989 (including round-trip air transportation, hotel accommodations, \$500 spending money and a recording session for the group). In the event the Grand Prize winning group is unable to perform at the NAMM show, the prize will be forfeited and an alternate winner will be selected. All prizes will be awarded, and winners will be notified at the time of the award and by mail. Prizes are not transferable or exchangeable. Only one prize to an individual or group. Taxes, if any, are the responsibility of the individual winning group.

4. All entries become the property of American Entertainment Marketing, Inc. and will not be returned or acknowledged. American Entertainment Marketing, Inc. reserves all rights, including the right to edit, publish and use any entry in connection with this promotion, without further consideration or payment to the entrants. No information regarding entries or judging will be disclosed. Winners will be required to execute an affidavit of eligibility and release.

5. This contest is open to residents of the United States, except employees of Casio, Inc., American Entertainment Marketing, Inc., Don Jago's Associates, Inc., their affiliates, subsidiaries, and advertising agencies. Void where prohibited. All federal, state and local laws apply.

6. For a list of major winners, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: CASIO COLLEGE JAZZ PLAYOFF WINNERS, P.O. Box 3867, Syosset, NY 11775-3867.